

THE
MONTHLY RECORDER,

FOR AUGUST, 1813.

FOR THE RECORDER.
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE

ROGER GRISWOLD,

GOVERNOUR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

The subject of this sketch was of a highly respectable parentage. His father, Matthew Griswold, had held the highest offices in the state of Connecticut. He had been Lieutenant-Governour, Chief Judge of the Superiour Court, and finally, in 1784, was chosen Governour. His mother was a daughter of Roger Griswold, who had, for a long time, held the office of governour of the state.

ROGER GRISWOLD was born at Lyme, in the state of Connecticut, on the 21st of May, 1762. He received his education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1780. After leaving college he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1783, being then about twenty-one years of age. He soon attained to a high station in his profession. "I recollect to have heard him," says Mr. Daggett, to whose eulogium on Governour Griswold the writer is principally indebted for the materials of this memoir; "I recollect to have heard him at the early age of twenty-six, argue a cause of importance, involving many intricate questions, before the highest court of law. There was associated with him a gentleman of the first rank in his profession. When Mr. Griswold closed his argument, his associate, who, in course, was to have followed him, observed to the court, that after the very able argument of the very ingenious young gentleman who had just sat down, any observations from him could answer no other purpose than to injure his client's cause." At this period Mr. Griswold could have been but eight years engaged in the study and practice of his profession, and had not yet half completed the *viginti annorum lucubrationes*, which Fortescue, in the reign of Hen-

ry VI, thought were necessary to constitute a lawyer. To merit the high compliment which Mr. Griswold received, and at so early a period, could have been the effect of nothing less than a happy and quick natural perception, aided by extensive erudition, not hastily collected for the occasion in which it was intended to be displayed, but the result of previous investigation. An advocate, it is true, must make some particular preparation for almost every particular case, but to understand the nature of his cause, to perceive the arguments which he is to use, and to know what authorities will support him, frequently require an extent of well digested learning, not to be obtained at the moment when wanted. Questions will occur, in which digests and indexes can furnish him no assistance; he must then have recourse to analogous cases, he must bring together auxiliaries from the remotest quarters, must be able to compare them, and arrange them, and make them act in unison, must divest them of every discrepancy, and must render an affinity which at first sight appeared obscure and unsatisfactory, clear, convincing, and bearing directly to the point. When the lawyer is thus compelled to leave the beaten path of authority, it is obvious that no momentary exertion can avail, that it is then too late to think of turning over books and studying the principles of his profession; he must possess a mind richly stored with the products of past labours, fertile in expedients, and capable of wielding with dexterity whatever weapon he may be compelled to use, or else he must abandon or injure his client's cause, incur the disgrace of ignorance, and suffer the ruin of his own reputation.

After thus distinguishing himself at the bar of his native state, Mr. Griswold, was, in 1794, called to a higher sphere of action. Being now thirty-two years of age, he was elected a representative to the national congress; for ten years he continued a member of that body, and it is a fact highly reputable not only to the diligence, but also to the integrity of Mr. Griswold, that during the whole of that period he was never absent from his place, excepting for a single day, and even then his absence was purely accidental. While a member of congress in the year 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Adams, secretary of war, but this office he declined accepting. What his motive for refusing this appointment was, we have not been informed: he might have been unwilling to connect his fortunes with an administration which was evidently sinking, and might have considered his services in the station which the politics of his state rendered comparatively permanent, as superiour in importance to any which he could render in the precarious situation to which he was invited. The congressional career of Mr. Griswold, was during times in which measures of high importance were agitated, and which, even now, form some of

the leading points in party discussions; but few of those who acted either with or against him have quitted the stage; hence it cannot but be expected that the part he took will be viewed by different men in very different lights, and that their judgments will frequently be swayed as much by prejudice and passion as by reflection.

In the year 1807, Mr. Griswold was appointed by the legislature of Connecticut, a judge of the supreme and superiour court of that state. Although the emoluments of a professional man, even in full practice, in Connecticut are much smaller than in many other parts of the union, yet a seat on the bench by no means holds forth very strong pecuniary inducements; he, however, abandoned his more lucrative professional pursuits and accepted the office.

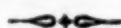
Until shortly before his elevation to the bench, a vigorous constitution had ensured to Mr. Griswold, an uninterrupted succession of good health. "In January, 1807," says Mr. Daggett, "while arguing a cause of great expectation, and which had engaged his faculties, and drawn forth high exertions, he was suddenly seized with a disease which in a moment prostrated one of the noblest human fabricks. To this disease he gradually yielded until death closed the scene."

In 1809, he was chosen Lieutenant-Governour, and accepted the office. The emolument of this office was less than that of judge; but at the same time not so laborious and better adapted to the degree of exertion which his health rendered him capable of making.

In May, 1811, he was chosen Governour, and held this office until a period was put to his existence, by the disease under which he had for some years laboured, on the 25th of October, 1812. Shortly before his death, he was involved, in his official capacity, in a contest with the executive of the United States, on a topic of great importance, in which the authority of the federal government over the state militia, was intimately concerned. It does not belong to us to discuss the propriety of the conduct of either party. If Governour Griswold committed an error of judgment in the part which he took, we have still every reason to conclude that he acted from worthy motives; if so, we cannot but approve the firmness with which he opposed measures he deemed unconstitutional, proceeding from a quarter whence encroachments are most to be dreaded.

In every relation of life Governour Griswold sustained a high reputation. His character as a private citizen, as a member and head of a family, were always unimpeachable. That he possessed talents is evinced as well by the various important stations to which for many years he was successively called by the voice of his fellow-citizens, as by the prominent situation which he held, not only in the view of his own constituents, but also of the whole nation. He was re-

markable for his integrity, and for his neglect of the accumulation of property, when put in competition with the duty which every good man owes to his country—the exertion of his faculties to promote her welfare in whatever arduous post the suffrages of the public might place him. As a legislator, the rectitude of his intention, his political knowledge, and his sound judgment, always procured him attention. As a speaker, he was plain, but forcible; he looked rather to the matter than the manner; and never through a desire to display himself, lost sight of his object. He died universally regretted by the community to which he belonged.



FOR THE RECORDER.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARMS OF FANCY,

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BOOK V.

After some general remarks on the comparative happiness and misfortune of possessing an ardent imagination, the author proceeds to notice the decline of fancy in advancing years, and closes his work with a slight sketch of some distinguished literary characters of ancient and modern times.

“ Yet e’en amidst this gloomy view appears
Thy power superiour, and thy influence cheers :
Not all, though none escape the general doom,
Tread the same course descending to the tomb ;
'Mid sinking years the like dull journey go,
Distinguish'd only by a change of wo ;
For oft to life's last verge thy glow inspires
Those favour'd sons who boast thy genuine fires ;
Through long-protracted years of want and pain
They feel thy influence and thy warmth retain.
As erst in youth, in fairy dreams engage,
And with thy pleasures sooth the ills of age.
See time obedient to thy mandates yield,
And Nature's laws by Fancy's magic quell'd.

Thus great Mæonides, by want distress'd,
With age enfeebled and disease oppress'd,
'Mid strangers thrown, a houseless wand'rer, fain
A scanty pittance from his lyre to gain,

Still felt thy genial flame his bosom fire,
 And Poesy's sublimest strains inspire ;
 And while delighted crowds around him pour
 From each famed city of Ionia's shore,
 As the high theme their wond'ring ears engage
 Of Troy's famed war and stern Pelides' rage,
 The eyeless minstrel glow'd with youth again,
 Forgot his woes and triumph'd in his pain.

Thus, like the aged swan, whose latest breath
 In tuneful notes prelude the approach of death,
 The Athenian bard*, for matchless sweetness famed,
 Still from the tragic muse distinction claim'd,
 While Glory's hand around his brows was seen
 To twine fresh laurels of unfading green ;
 Though Time long since his frosts had o'er him shed,
 Plough'd his pale cheek and shorn his hoary head.

O'er Persia's plains where Shiraz' landscapes bloom,
 And fields of roses waft a rich perfume,
 Thus the famed sage, 'mid years' increasing weight,
 Still glow'd with Fancy's brightest fires elate,
 In sweetest verse his moral precepts sung,
 Whilst Wit delighted o'er her Sadi hung.

E'en modern times examples bright supply,
 On which with pleasure dwells reflection's eye ;
 Like some clear lamp, whose gloom-dispelling blaze
 E'en to the last a constant light displays,
 In life's late close for powers of genius known
 Thus fair Italia's lyric poet shone :
 Loved bard, whose life in even course along
 Flow'd pure and blameless as thy classic song,
 Taste's richest flowers shall o'er thy ashes bloom,
 While virtue weeps o'er Metastasio's tomb.

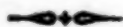
Thus with advancing years in Darwin's lays
 The sportive Muse more vivid tints displays,
 Gives with thy† brighter beams his verse to shine,
 And pours new splendour o'er the polish'd line ;

* Sophocles.

† Fancy.

As, touch'd with frost, the hawthorn's berries glow
With deeper crimson 'mid surrounding snow.

Like some tall oak that rears its vigorous form,
And bids defiance to the wintry storm,
While trees of greener flourish stretch'd around,
Mourn their rest honours scatter'd o'er the ground;
Thus, gaily smiling 'mid the lapse of years,
Thy boast Germania*, unimpaired appears:
Lo, at his bidding what strange shapes advance,
What forms fantastic weave the airy dance!
When to young Huon in the desert wild
On his bright car appears the lovely child,
'Mid whose infantine smile, the eye's keen blaze
The fairy-monarch's dreaded mien betrays,
His strains, accordant to the subject, thrill
The soul with transport, or with terror chill.



THE AMERICAN IN EUROPE.

LETTER III.

London, September 21, 1805.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have just returned from an excursion into the country, which has suggested some ideas upon the comparative state of English and American cultivators, whether land owners, farmers, or peasantry, which I will take this opportunity of arranging upon paper for your amusement, as I hope, and perhaps to the increase of that love of country, which I feel growing by absence and by comparison of the state of society which I left at home, with that which I find here, in the happiest, most free, and most virtuous nation of Europe.

The fact that in America we have neither peasantry nor farmers, is the principal cause of the great difference which I shall have to remark upon in the cultivators of the two countries. A farmer in England is a man who has sufficient property or credit to become the lessee of land which he cultivates himself or by the hands of labourers or peasants. The yeomanry of England, men cultivating their own land, have almost ceased to exist; land owners are gentlemen.

* Wieland.

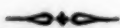
and knights, and nobles. Here you see that the intermediate class in rural society becomes extinct, and the inordinately rich, and the miserably poor, increase; hence an increase of luxury, vice, and paupers. In 1800 a ninth part of the population of England were paupers, and the evil daily increasing. On the contrary, in our happy country, the cultivators of the soil are all yeomanry, or those who are temporarily labouring to acquire property, and experience that they may become yeomen. Our land-owners are the cultivators; they are called farmers; hence among us the term is equivalent to yeomen, for the same idea is attached to it; but to an European who visits us the denomination does not convey the truth, neither can he conceive, when he sees the ploughman, the mower, the reaper, or the thresher, that he sees the owner of the spacious house and more spacious barn, the orchards, meadows and corn fields, which surround him, and that his assistants are his children, or his neighbours, whom he had on like occasion assisted. Still less can the people here be made to form an idea of such a state of society; and the assertion that every man cultivates his own land in America, so strictly true, of all the richest portion of the United States (of all except the slave-states) is to Englishmen inconceivable.

From this statement you will perceive that the mass of the country population of England, incomparably their best population, is composed of peasants, having no property in the soil and never expecting to acquire any, labouring for wages which supports them and their families from day to day, "living from hand to mouth," and sinking easily into the condition of paupers.

Next above the peasantry of England, in the scale of agricultural society, is the class of farmers, here forming a great portion of the rural population in America unknown. I do not mean to say that a man may not be found who cultivates hired or leased land, but the instances are few. There is no such class. The man who has property or credit enough to lease a farm, can by the same property or credit buy one. He removes off from the cultivated and fully populated part of the country, and becomes the cultivator of his own soil, a freeholder, a yeoman, and eligible to all the offices in the government of the country.

This is the cause of that superiority in the situation, morals, education, manners, and general knowledge of the great mass of our agricultural population over the agricultural population of England, and of that independent spirit so delightful to our eyes, and so offensive in the sight of European travellers. The vast extent of our territory yet unoccupied or but scarcely settled, gives us reason to hope that this state of society may long continue to distinguish us from the na-

tions of Europe as much as our free constitution of government and peaceful policy.



FOR THE RECORDER.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

This disease, from the mystery in which it is involved, excites our attention in a peculiar manner to every case of it which comes within our knowledge, and from the perilous situation in which the sufferers from it are placed, occasions a dread of becoming subject to its influence, somewhat approaching the awful fear which we all feel when contemplating the lunatic or the maniac. To observe a human creature under the influence of sleep, and at the same time seeing, hearing, feeling, and talking, answering questions and performing actions, with a ratiocination indicating the possession of the reasoning powers and the use of the common powers of perception, and yet evidently under the influence of disease and delusion, justly causes in us a variety of reflections and feelings in which admiration is mingled with a sense of the ludicrous, and amusement with secret fear.

A friend of mine, a physician of the first talents and respectability in —, related to me the following curious facts.

He had living with him some time past as a servant, a black boy, who had been employed one afternoon in cleaning his office. The office is upon the ground-floor of a building a few yards from the doctor's dwelling-house, and the windows are but a few feet from the ground. Michael, in the course of his afternoon's employment, had jumped out and clambered in several times at a side window, which overlooks a piece of meadow. The labours of the day ended, he retired as usual, to bed in the third or garret story of the doctor's house. The room in which Michael slept has a window with the same aspect as that which he had used for egress and ingress at the office, but unfortunately three stories instead of six feet from the earth.

At midnight my friend was awakened by a voice calling "doctor! doctor! I want to come in." He got up and asked, "Who is there?" "Michael, sir." "What do you want?" "I want to come in, sir." "What do you there? What have you been about?" "I've been cleaning the office, sir."

The doctor went down, and opening the door, found Michael nearly naked and shivering with cold and fear, and soon perceived that he was under the influence of somnambulism. He suspected that the boy had jumped out of the garret window, as the doors were all fas-

tened, but then the height contradicted the idea. He repeated his questions, and Michael, trembling and staring, persisted in his story. He said he had been cleaning the office, had jumped out of the office window, and when he came to the house found himself locked out. His master led him in, and asked him if he did not want to go to bed. He said "Yes," and suffered himself to be led up stairs to his garret, where he quietly got into bed. The doctor found the door of the bed-room shut and the window open, the sash supported by the half of a barrel-head. Michael being deposited in bed, his master shut the window, and leaving the door open went to rest.

In the morning the doctor hearing the boy go down stairs, followed him, and asked him if he remembered "being out of the house the last night?" The boy started as if aroused from a dream—seemed conscious of something which he could not comprehend—but replied "No, Sir." He was then told of all the circumstances, and asked if he was not hurt any where. He said he felt stiff and sore, and that his head ached and his arm was lame. He was perfectly unconscious of any part of the transaction, but gave the following account of what he thought a dream.

He said he thought he was cleaning the office, and that on lifting the sash of the window to get out, he found that the button which had been fixed to support it was gone; that he looked about and finding the half of a barrel-head, placed that under the sash; he then got out at the window, as he had done several times before, but *now* it appeared much higher, and hanging by his hands, he could not touch the ground. However, he found a resting place for his feet. The house is brick, and between each row of windows is a cornice of brickwork. Upon the upper cornice Michael rested his feet, and looking down, saw windows below him again and the ground at a great distance; but still it was the office window, and as he had repeatedly jumped from it, he did not hesitate to take the leap. More he remembered not, and the doctor supposes that after alighting on the ground, he struck his head against a tree, which was near the house. However, honest Michael had actually made this tremendous leap unhurt, and what is more surprising, unawakened from his diseased sleep.

Some time after, Michael was dismissed, or dismissed himself from the doctor's service, and another boy took his place. On the day George came to live with the doctor he was told Michael's story, and when shown to his bed-room cautioned not to jump out of a three-story window as his predecessor had done; George laughed. "He'd warrant he'd not be such a fool."

About midnight, however, the family were disturbed by piteous cries of "Doctor! doctor!" Supposing himself called upon to go to

a degeneration. This being the case, so far from treating our black brethren with contempt, we should respect them as our seniors : and our painters, instead of representing our first parents, with the tint of the lily and the rose, and with a pure white skin, ought to load their pallets with bistre, and cover them from head to foot with black. Thus ably has the cause of the difference of colour been discussed. Let us now consider the question of understanding.

If we may credit M. de Paw, the negroes will be incapable of civilization as long as they remain under the burning influence of an African sun ; for, it is his opinion, that, as the brain is the essential organ of understanding, and as the heat of the climate continually dries up its substance, it is evident that the tribes of blacks will be forever deprived of those intellectual faculties, which so eminently distinguish Europeans.

Dr. Gall has, on his part, discovered that the negroes are incapable of the knowledge either of music or mathematics. That they are deficient in musical talents, is no great disadvantage. An empire may be regulated without concerts and musicians ; but it is to our capability for mathematical knowledge that we owe the faculty of computation. Suppose a people whose notation extends no farther than the number of their fingers, and what progress could they make in science ? It is by computation that we are enabled to classify our ideas, to arrange our reasonings, and to deduce our consequences. Besides the calculation of figures, there is an intellectual calculation, which is of much greater importance, and which is the basis of all the operations of our understanding. If Dr. Gall is correct, M. Grégoire must be not a little embarrassed. But the latter adduces facts, and what are arguments in opposition to facts ! It is certain that there are civilized nations in Africa ; although they have no concerts, ballets, lyric poems, serious or comic operas ; yet they have cities, constitutions, laws, chiefs, judges, tribunals and armies ; they declare war, they make treaties of peace, they deliberate on the common weal, they impose taxes, and they regulate their expenses : what more is wanting to constitute civilization !

Denyau, a French consul, who resided for thirteen years in the capital of the kingdom of Juida, is continually in ecstacy with its wonderful policy, and maintains that the cabinet of Juida in diplomatic address may be put in competition with those European cabinets which have brought dexterity and finesse to the highest state of perfection.

The Daccas, who occupy the fertile extremity of Cape Verd, have formed themselves into a republic which is administered by directors, lieutenants, sub-prefects and presidents of cantonments. The govern-

ment of Bornou is monarchical; the office of king is elective. He is chosen from among the children of the former monarch, without regard to primogeniture, and is then conducted by three old men to the remains of his predecessor, whose eulogium or condemnation they pronounce, and likewise warn his successor that he would be honoured or despised according as his actions were good or evil.

The capital of the Foulahs contains seven thousand inhabitants.—Mahometanism has introduced books among them. According to Mungo Park, the negroes are desirous of information. At Temboo, there are schools, and what is more surprising, solicitors and advocates. The traveller just mentioned, has discovered in the interior of Africa a degree of magnificence which was quite unexpected. The city of Sego, contains thirty thousand souls, yet its population is not as great as that of Jenna, Tombuctoo or Houssa.

Barrow, who had visited the Boshuannas, boasts of the excellence of their character, the mildness of their manners, and the happiness which they enjoy. Litakou, which contains from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants, is the capital of their country; their form of government is patriarchal. The chief acts in conformity to the wish of the people, which is transmitted to him by a council of old men. Yet the situation of the Boshuannas bears no comparison to that of the Barralous, with whom Barrow was never acquainted, but among whom he might have found much that was deserving of the highest admiration, had not an unforeseen accident deprived him of the pleasure of paying them a visit.

The talent of government is not confined to men alone; women are capable of holding the reins of empire, with marvellous ability. Bosman speaks with high praise of the country of Agonna, the government of which was ably conducted by an intrepid amazon. Every body has heard of Zingha, the famous queen of Angola, who, in the seventeenth century, distinguished herself as much by her magnanimity, as her elevated courage and daring exploits. True, she was somewhat ferocious; but ferocity does not indicate a want of genius.

To conclude, in 1625, a political association of negroes was established in the province of Fernambucco. Some run-away blacks, having united themselves to a few Brazilians, laid the foundations of two free states, called the great and the lesser Palmarès, from the number of palm-trees which they had planted throughout their territories. This enterprise was commenced by but forty slaves; others afterwards joined them; they formed a constitution and laws, erected courts, and chose an elective magistrate with the title of *Zombi*, whose dignity was for life. Being without women, they imitated the celebrated

some patient, the doctor got up and asked from his window, "Who's there?" "It's me, sir;" "Who is *me*?" "George, sir; please to let me in! Oh, my leg's *broke*!"

The doctor went down and let in this second adventurer; but George had not escaped so freely as Michael—the poor boy was miserably bruised, and his ankle dislocated. The disease of somnambulism had given way to the shock and pain of his fall; and George was many weeks before he could leave his bed. His account of his leap was, that he dreamed one of the neighbour's boys had quarrelled with him, that they fought, he was worsted, and to avoid a beating, jumped out of the window.

It is needless to say, that the doctor from that time firmly nailed down the sashes of his garret window.



FOR THE RECORDER.

ARE THE NEGROES INFERIOUR TO THE WHITES?

Translated from SALGUES, des Erreurs and des Préjugés repandus dans la Société.

[The three first pages of this essay are omitted; they are too declamatory for the taste of an English reader. For the same reason, some slight variations from the original have been made, in the commencement of the translation; the same liberty has occasionally been taken with other passages, without however violating the sense of the author.]

We are assured by the senator Grégoire, that the genius of the negroes is not only equal to ours, but, (and it is a fact well worth knowing) that their literary attainments, like ours, are extensive and brilliant. He informs us that they are descended from the Ethiopians, and that that is the only appellation given them by Herodotus, Theophrastus, Pausanias, Athenæus, Heliodorus, Eusebius, Josephus, Pliny and Terence. We are told that the Ethiopians derived their origin from the interior of Africa, and that their ancestors were black, with short hair and thick lips. Diodorus Siculus and the learned Hearen, give us to understand, that the Egyptians are descended in a direct line from the Ethiopians; and if we attentively examine the conformation of a copt, unquestionably the offspring of the ancient Egyptians, we shall discover a circular eye, a flat nose, projecting cheeks, and a woolly head. Blumenbach, who has carefully studied the mummies of Egypt, affirms, that they bear a perfect resemblance to the negroes. Consequently the most celebrated and the wisest nation that

ever existed, proceeded from those barbarous regions which at this day furnish us with slaves.

It has been stated that the head of a negro is of a different form from ours, and that the skull does not contain an equal quantity of brains; but M. Grégoire is not in the least staggered by this objection. If the head of a negro is deficient in brains, how many whites are there, who have theirs no better furnished! Look at the *petits-mâtres* who flutter on the *boulevards de Coblentz*, or in the drawing room. If the skin of a negro is black, it does not necessarily follow that it cannot be whitened; certain chemical processes are all that are wanting. An apothecary by the name of Beddoes, has by bathing the hand of a negro in a solution of oxygenated muriatic acid, succeeded in making it as white as that of a Parisian girl: thus we might make the whole population of Africa as fair as a lily. But has the complexion any relation to the operations of the mind? Does not Virgil say,

Nimium ne fide colori;

Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur?

If it were true that the blood, the bile, or the reticulum mucosum of a negro are black, yet they are not naturally so; it is the effect of climate, food, and other local causes. The Portuguese have for many centuries been settled in Africa, have grown black, and negroes residing in Europe, lose in some degree, the depth of their colour. A peasant is darker than a citizen, a citizen than a handsome woman. To avoid exposure to the atmosphere is all that is necessary in order to soften the complexion. By an intermixture with Europeans, a black family in the course of one hundred and twenty-five years, would become white; but the mere influence of climate could not produce the same effect in less than four thousand years; we are indebted for this conjecture to S. Williams, author of the history of Vermont. If such be the case, it follows either that the change from white to black is more speedy than the change from black to white, or that our assertion with respect to the Portuguese must be advanced with some hesitation, since the time which would be required to effect the transmutation, is still three thousand seven hundred years short of its completion. As regards the shape of the head, it is very true that many negro tribes are not as well provided, with respect to the facial angle, as we are: but the doctrine of Camper has not been demonstrated. We continually see men of understanding who have the face elongated, and fools with a flat and straight visage.

A celebrated writer has endeavoured to establish this point, that black is the most excellent colour, every remove from which is in fact

a degeneration. This being the case, so far from treating our black brethren with contempt, we should respect them as our seniors : and our painters, instead of representing our first parents, with the tint of the lily and the rose, and with a pure white skin, ought to load their pallets with bistre, and cover them from head to foot with black. Thus ably has the cause of the difference of colour been discussed. Let us now consider the question of understanding.

If we may credit M. de Paw, the negroes will be incapable of civilization as long as they remain under the burning influence of an African sun ; for, it is his opinion, that, as the brain is the essential organ of understanding, and as the heat of the climate continually dries up its substance, it is evident that the tribes of blacks will be for ever deprived of those intellectual faculties, which so eminently distinguish Europeans.

Dr. Gall has, on his part, discovered that the negroes are incapable of the knowledge either of music or mathematics. That they are deficient in musical talents, is no great disadvantage. An empire may be regulated without concerts and musicians ; but it is to our capability for mathematical knowledge that we owe the faculty of computation. Suppose a people whose notation extends no farther than the number of their fingers, and what progress could they make in science ? It is by computation that we are enabled to classify our ideas, to arrange our reasonings, and to deduce our consequences. Besides the calculation of figures, there is an intellectual calculation, which is of much greater importance, and which is the basis of all the operations of our understanding. If Dr. Gall is correct, M. Grégoire must be not a little embarrassed. But the latter adduces facts, and what are arguments in opposition to facts ! It is certain that there are civilized nations in Africa ; although they have no concerts, ballets, lyric poems, serious or comic operas ; yet they have cities, constitutions, laws, chiefs, judges, tribunals and armies ; they declare war, they make treaties of peace, they deliberate on the common weal, they impose taxes, and they regulate their expenses : what more is wanting to constitute civilization !

Denyau, a French consul, who resided for thirteen years in the capital of the kingdom of Juida, is continually in ecstasy with its wonderful policy, and maintains that the cabinet of Juida in diplomatic address may be put in competition with those European cabinets which have brought dexterity and finesse to the highest state of perfection.

The Daccas, who occupy the fertile extremity of Cape Verd, have formed themselves into a republic which is administered by directors, lieutenants, sub-prefects and presidents of cantonments. The govern-

ment of Bornou is monarchical; the office of king is elective. He is chosen from among the children of the former monarch, without regard to primogeniture, and is then conducted by three old men to the remains of his predecessor, whose eulogium or condemnation they pronounce, and likewise warn his successor that he would be honoured or despised according as his actions were good or evil.

The capital of the Foulahs contains seven thousand inhabitants.—Mahometanism has introduced books among them. According to Mungo Park, the negroes are desirous of information. At Temboo, there are schools, and what is more surprising, solicitors and advocates. The traveller just mentioned, has discovered in the interior of Africa a degree of magnificence which was quite unexpected. The city of Sego, contains thirty thousand souls, yet its population is not as great as that of Jenna, Tombuctoo or Houssa.

Barrow, who had visited the Boshuannas, boasts of the excellence of their character, the mildness of their manners, and the happiness which they enjoy. Litakou, which contains from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants, is the capital of their country; their form of government is patriarchal. The chief acts in conformity to the wish of the people, which is transmitted to him by a council of old men. Yet the situation of the Boshuannas bears no comparison to that of the Barralous, with whom Barrow was never acquainted, but among whom he might have found much that was deserving of the highest admiration, had not an unforeseen accident deprived him of the pleasure of paying them a visit.

The talent of government is not confined to men alone; women are capable of holding the reins of empire, with marvellous ability. Bosman speaks with high praise of the country of Agonna, the government of which was ably conducted by an intrepid amazon. Every body has heard of Zingha, the famous queen of Angola, who, in the seventeenth century, distinguished herself as much by her magnanimity, as her elevated courage and daring exploits. True, she was somewhat ferocious; but ferocity does not indicate a want of genius.

To conclude, in 1625, a political association of negroes was established in the province of Pernambuco. Some run-away blacks, having united themselves to a few Brazilians, laid the foundations of two free states, called the great and the lesser Palmarès, from the number of palm-trees which they had planted throughout their territories. This enterprise was commenced by but forty slaves; others afterwards joined them; they formed a constitution and laws, erected courts, and chose an elective magistrate with the title of *Zombi*, whose dignity was for life. Being without women, they imitated the celebrated

exploit of the rape of the Sabines. Barlæus describes their gardens, their plantations of sugar-cane, potatoes, and manioc, the harvest of which was celebrated with feasts and songs of joy. But at the end of the seventeenth century the spirit of oppression and iniquity destroyed the colony of Palmarés.

Are not all these examples sufficient to refute M. de Paw, and to prove that the blacks, like the whites, are susceptible of civilization? It now only remains for us to examine if they are equally capable of knowledge and instruction.

In 1792, a philanthropic society projected a negro establishment at Sierra Leon. Eleven hundred and thirty one negroes, who, during the American war, had been engaged on the English side, were transported from Nova Scotia. We may easily guess with what delight they re-visited their native soil, whence they had been torn in their youth. They were all possessed of activity, intelligence, and a taste for agricultural pursuits. In Freetown, the capital of the colony, within only eight years from its first settlement, there were nine streets and four hundred houses. Since the year 1794, their schools have contained about three hundred slaves, forty of them natives, almost all of whom were endowed with a ready comprehension. They are taught reading, writing, cyphering, and a little geography and geometry. The negroes perform the duties of jurymen, and other civil functions, with firmness, mildness, and justice. In general, they are pious, sober, and continent, they make good husbands, and are capable of entertaining the most honourable sentiments. But what more especially proves their aptitude for science and literature, is that they have preachers who are endued with much unction, and whose homilies would be a rich accession to our stock of pulpit eloquence.

We might easily make out a catalogue of blacks or mulattoes who have been distinguished for their qualities, either of the heart or head. At the top of the list, we must place the negro, Henry Diaz, who from a state of slavery, rose to the command of a Portuguese regiment of men of his own colour. To expertness in military tactics, to a cunning, which frequently enabled him to disconcert the schemes of the enemy, was added the most daring courage. In a battle in which the superiority of the enemy was so great as apparently to render his defeat inevitable, he saw some of his soldiers beginning to fall back; he rushed into the midst of them, shouting, *Are these the gallant companions of Henry Diaz?* His words and his example fired them with new ardour; they made an impetuous charge on the enemy, who had already thought himself victorious, and compelled him to leave the field. In 1645, in the midst of a battle, a ball pierced his left hand, he had it cut off, that he might save himself the delay of the dressing.

observing at the same time, that each one of his right fingers was in combat worth a whole hand. We are unacquainted with the time, place, or manner of the death of this hero.

Saint-Georges, who has been surnamed the Voltaire of horsemanship, fencing and music, was a mulatto. This Alcibiades of colour was a good friend and a good citizen; he was the best made, the strongest and the most amiable of his contemporaries. His violin and his foil made all Paris run after him. Pieces of his composition have been preserved, which are still held in estimation by amateurs.

Alexander Dumas, surnamed the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol, was also a mulatto. With four horsemen, near Lisle, he attacked a post of fifty Austrians, slew six, and made sixteen prisoners; whilst in the army of the Alps, he ascended and charged the mountain of St. Bernard, covered with redoubts, and got possession of the cannon, which he forthwith levelled against the enemy. Many others of his race, like him, have furnished brilliant examples of their devotedness, and military virtues.

But in order completely to defend the cause of the blacks, to cite heroes in the field of Mars will not be sufficient; we must show that they are possessed of arts, sciences and literature, and that, as Europe has her white, so Africa has her black Parnassus.

We must first observe, that there are in the United States, in England, and in France, schools for blacks. Some years since, a considerable number of black children were annexed to the college of La Marche. In Philadelphia and Boston, there are institutions of the same nature, and in all the schools for this purpose there is no other perceptible difference between the whites and blacks, than that of colour. Correa de Serra, the learned secretary of the academy of Portugal, informs us, that in Lisbon there are black advocates, black preachers, and professors of the same colour; that in 1717, the negro, Don Juan Latino, taught latin at Seville: he was a hundred and seventeen years old when he died. In several places on the coast of Africa we meet with negroes who understand two or three different languages, and who perform the duties of secretaries and interpreters.

Job-Ben-Salomon, a son of the Mahometan king of Banda, on the Gambia, was captured in 1733, taken to America, and sold for a slave. A series of extraordinary circumstances brought him to England. He was of a mild disposition, an elevated mind, a noble and generous soul; he was acquainted with Arabic, and was distinguished for his rare talents. He enjoyed the friendship of Hans Sloane, for whom he translated several Arabic manuscripts. The court of St. James received him with distinction, and the African company, with

remarkable generosity, caused him to be reconducted into his own country. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne, and from having been a slave to the Europeans he became a monarch dear to the Africans.

A son of the king of Nimbana came to England for the purpose of pursuing his studies; this young prince died shortly after his return to Africa. But, during his residence in England, he was distinguished for his excellent disposition, had cultivated with extraordinary success several branches of science, and had learnt many different languages, more particularly Hebrew, with a view to read the bible in the original. We find in Rochon's voyage to Madagascar, an oration by a chief of the natives of that island in a national assembly, which, if it be not a fabrication of Rochon's, is conclusive evidence of the eloquence of the negroes, and proves that they, as well as we, may boast of a Demosthenes.

Ramsay, who resided twenty years among the negroes, not only concedes orators to them, but also actors and mimics, who are capable of rivalling our modern *Roscii*; hence, if we should ever experience a lack of dramatic artists in France, the deficiency may be amply compensated from the banks of the Niger or the Senegal.

It is a pity that so sagacious a man as Dr. Gall should deny the negroes a faculty for music. He certainly could never have read the researches of Stedman, on the poetic and musical genius of the negroes; if he had, he would have perceived that Africa does not desiderate a Cimarosa, a Paësello, a Cherubini, a Méhul, &c. and that the dingy Orpheuses of those regions are possessed of eighteen instruments, whether wind or stringed, without including their famous balafou, which supplies the place of the piano and sounds like a little organ; neither do their composers cultivate vocal, with less success than they do instrumental music. We know that many negro tunes are replete with sweetness, grace, and melody, and may be put in competition with our prettiest ballads. The celebrated Gossec did not scorn to insert in one of his works an air of the negroes of St. Domingo.

Let France vaunt her merry troubadours, Germany her min-singers, and Scotland her minstrels; still Africa may pride herself on her guiriots or griots, who, says the senator Grégoire, also throng the palaces of kings, and do, just what is done in other courts, flatter and lie with spirit. Their wives likewise do their best to second them, and squander in frolics what their husbands have gained by their songs; they are the Gardels, the Clotildes, the Sauniers, the Chevnignis of Africa.

But it is not by general remarks alone that we are to prove the sagacity and intelligence of the negroes; we must recur to particular

facts; we must adduce literati, whose works can be cited: and first in the order of the alphabet, Amo presents himself. He was born in Guinea, was brought when very young to Amsterdam, and was given to the Duke Augustus-William of Wolfenbottle, who sent him to study at the universities of Hall and Wirtemberg. Having prosecuted his studies with surprising success, he maintained in 1729, a public thesis on the rights of the blacks, *de jure maurorum*. Amo was versed in astronomy, and spoke Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Dutch, and German, which is more than a great many of our fairer skinned doctors can say for themselves. Amo went through with great ability many particular courses, the merit of which the university of Wirtemberg knew how to appreciate. He discussed the systems of the ancients and moderns with so much sagacity, as to procure him numerous audiences. In 1784, he was appointed doctor, which was probably the first time, that a doctoral cap ever graced a swarthy brow.—We have a very learned dissertation of his on sensation, considered as absent from the soul, and present to the body. The court of Berlin was so much delighted with his merit, that it conferred upon him the title of counsellor of state; these honours, however, had not the effect of making him forget his country. After the death of his benefactor, the Prince of Brunswick, he fell into a deep melancholy, and determined to revisit Axim, on the gold coast, his native country, from which he had been thirty years absent. He was now fifty years old, and on his return passed his time in solitude. Inquiry has been made, but without effect, of the fate of this learned and virtuous African.

After a doctor of philosophy, we must next speak of a doctor of medicine, and a doctor of theology: Derrham, a slave at Philadelphia, was transferred by his master to a physician, who at first gave him no higher employment than to make up his prescriptions and compound his drugs; but the genius of Hippocrates, secretly penetrated into the soul of Derrham. He learnt English, French, and Spanish, rendered himself conversant with the different branches of the healing art, and in 1788, became the most skilful Esculapius in New-Orleans.

Capitein attained to equal distinction in the canon law. At the age of seven, he was purchased on the banks of the river St. Andrew, and was brought to Holland, where he learned the language of the country. Mademoiselle Roscam, taught him Latin, and the elements of Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee. Having gone through his introductory studies at the Hague, he went to Leyden, and gave himself up to theology under able professors. He finished his course, took his degrees, and was sent in 1742 as Calvinist missionary to Elmira in Gui-

nea. Did he remain constant to the faith? Did he become an ardent and zealous apostle? This is more than we dare to affirm. Some gazettes have gone so far as to say that he returned to his former errors and abjured his profession. That such was the fact is not clearly proved; it is only suspected that Capitein, who was born with a warm constitution, did not always edify his countrymen, and that the blacks did not quite approve of the method which he took to convert their wives. These circumstances, however, do not detract from his reputation as an able, ingenious and learned man. His works place the matter beyond a doubt; as for instance a Latin elegy of his, published at the Hague, on the death of Dr. Manger, his master and friend.

Invida mors totum vibrat sua tela per orbem,
 Et gestit quemvis succubuisse sibi.
 Illa metus expers, penetrat conclavia regem (regum,)
 Imperiique manu ponere sceptrâ jubet.
 Non sinit illa diu partos spectare triumphos:
 Conquere sed cogit clara tropæa duces.
 Divitis et gazas, aliis ut dividat, omnes,
 Mendicique casam vindicat illa sibi,
 Falce senes, juvenes, nullo discrimine, durâ
 Instar aristarum demetit illa simul.

We could mention a hundred other doctors sprung from those miserable countries, which diminish our wealth, and insult our pride. We might produce Francis William, to whom the English owe one of their most celebrated ballads: *Welcome, welcome, brother debtor*; and who established in Jamaica, a school for Latin and geometry. We might mention the interesting Angelo, whom the prince of Lobkowitz loaded with favours and testimonials of friendship, who had the honour to marry Madame de Christiani, and was appointed governour to the young prince of Lichtenstein.

Such are the arguments which the senator Grègoire uses in pleading the cause of the negroes. But are his proofs decisive? Because some individuals of the race of blacks have risen above the stupidity of their countrymen, are we therefore to conclude that the whole species is supremely intelligent, ingenious, and in every respect equal to the race of whites?

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

We flatter ourselves that the following essay will be acceptable to artists, as well from the information which it contains respecting the ancient history of their art, as from the many judicious hints which are thrown out in relation to its actual state; and we have no doubt, but that the general reader will find in it much that is curious and interesting. The work from which it is taken is very rare in this country; the copy from which we have made this extract is perhaps the only one in America. The whole piece is of too great a length to be comprised in the limits of one number; we shall, therefore, be compelled, however unsatisfactory to the reader that method may be, to divide it between this and the two or three succeeding numbers. With the notes which are very numerous, and which principally consist of extracts from ancient writers, we have taken the liberty to omit such as are either unnecessary for the elucidation of the text, or contain no fact or hint not to be found in the text; this we have done from no motives of disrespect, but solely with a view to bring the essay as much within the compass of our work as possible, without subjecting it to a violent procrustean operation. (EDITOR.)

Observations on the Art of Painting among the ancients. By THOMAS COOPER, esq. from the third volume of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Read December 21st, 1785.

Mr. Kershaw, in his ingenious paper on the comparative merit of the ancients and moderns, with respect to the imitative arts, is of opinion that the ancients were inferiour to the moderns in point of colouring, because the former *having only four colours*, black, white, red and yellow, could not possibly from these produce the variety of tints necessary even to a moderate colourist.

This opinion of the paucity of colours in use among the ancient painters, though a common one, and countenanced by authors of repute on the subject of painting, is certainly erroneous when adopted without restriction; I shall therefore take the liberty of offering to the society some observations on this subject, as well as on the general state of painting among the ancients.

The greater part of this essay would be totally needless, and many a quotation saved, could the remains of ancient paintings which Italy possesses, be transported hither for our ocular inspection; but as that cannot be the case, we must be content to rely upon the testimony of others, under circumstances where we cannot decide upon our own, and much of the following essay must therefore unavoidably consist of quotations from ancient authors*. The elegant selection, however,

* Some few of the following quotations I have taken at second hand: and in this case I have quoted conjointly the modern author to whom I am indebted,

from the antique paintings discovered at Herculaneum, contained in the "Voyage pittoresque de Sicile," many of which Mr. L. Philips has accurately copied for the inspection of the society, will contribute in some measure to supply the want of the valuable originals, and elucidate the topics of this paper, excepting in the circumstance of colouring.

I propose in the following pages to consider *briefly*, 1. Whether the ancients had at any time more than *four colours*, and at what period more were in use.

2. Whether they were deficient in DESIGN, EXPRESSION, COLOURING, COMPOSITION, (including *harmony of colouring, chiaro-scuro and grouping*) INVENTION, CONTUME, OR PERSPECTIVE*.

3. What we know of them as PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE, COMIC and SATIRICAL painters.

4. What were the various modes of painting among the ancients with respect to the MECHANICAL parts of the art; and,

5. What miscellaneous observations appear worth noting.

I apprehend the notion that the ancients had no more than *four colours* in use for painting, was deduced from a hasty perusal, or misapprehension of the passages quoted in the notes, from Aristotle†, Cicero‡, Pliny§, Philostratus||, and Quintilian¶. But it will be evident

I have been the less sparing in quotations and references, because had my time permitted me to fulfil my intentions, I meant this essay to consist chiefly of what has never yet been *attempted* in any moderate compass, or in any tolerable degree *executed*, viz. a common place of passages relating to the various departments of ancient painting. The dull mass of literary lumber, which Junius has heaped together in his prolix folio, contains many oppose quotations, but *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. The papers in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions are far superiour; combining (in general) learning with taste; but they are in a voluminous and scarce work; too long; imperfect; and too partial to the ancients. Such other dissertations of merit as I have met with comparing ancient and modern painting (those of Dolce, Du Bos, Webb, &c.) are too cursory and incomplete to answer the purpose of a summary of knowledge on this subject.

* The three first may be applied to paintings containing only a single figure: the three last to performances more complicated.

† *περί χρομῶν* cap. 5. Pictura ex discordibus pigmentorum coloribus, atris, albis, luteis, et puniceis, confusione modicâ temperatis, imagines uis quos imitatur similes facit.

‡ In Brut: num. 70. See a translation of this passage in the text a few lines below. ED:

§ Quatuor coloribus solis immortalia illa opera fecêre; ex albis Melino, ex lilaceis Attico, ex rubris Sinopide Ponticâ, ex nigris Atramento, Apelles, Echion, Melanthius, Nicomachus, clarissimi pictores, cum tabulæ eorum singulæ, oppidorum venirent opibus. Hist. Nat. lib. xxxv. 32. So also xxxv. 36. speaking

from an attentive consideration of the passages themselves, and still more from the authorities I am about to adduce, that this opinion is true only with respect to the ancients *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* to those who were styled ancients in the days of Cicero and Pliny, and not with respect to persons so called in the writings or conversation of the moderns, by whom Cicero and Pliny themselves are properly ranked among the *ancients*.

It is somewhat singular also that almost all these passages, either upon the face of them as quoted, or with the addition of the succeeding sentences in the original, manifestly prove that the ancient painters, contemporary with these authors, had a variety of colours in use. Thus in the passage from Cicero: "in their paintings" says he, "who used no more than four colours, such as Zeuxis, Polygnotus, and Timantes, we admire the outline and the features; but in Aëtion, Protogenes, Nicomachus and Apelles, all is perfect," evidently including colouring and implying that the latter set used more than four colours.

The words immediately subsequent to the first of the passages quoted from Pliny are these; *Nunc et purpuris in parietes migrantibus, et India conferente fluminum suorum limum et draconum et elephantorum saniem, nulla nobilis pictura est. Omnia ergo meliora tunc fuere cum minor copia.*

So also Philostratus: "The ancients were satisfied with one colour; but the increasing progress of the art, afterward, employed four; and from thence even more than that number."

Pliny in another place mentions that Craterus, Dionysius and Metrodorus, Greek physicians, published paintings of plants and herbs, and wrote under them their properties: and elsewhere he notices paintings of several kinds of birds. Neither of these could well be managed with white, black, red and yellow only.

Philostratus has a treatise among his works, containing a description of several paintings which he saw in a collection at Naples. In the picture, among these, entitled *Ariadne*, Bacchus, he says, is clothed in purple, and his head is adorned with roses. In the *Amphion*,

of the paintings of Apelles, he says, *legentes meminerint omnia ea quatuor coloribus facta.* These passages are contradictory to the implication respecting Apelles in the preceding quotation from Cicero.

|| Philost. Vit. Apoll. Tyam. lib. II. cap. 22. See a translation of part of this passage, in the text, a little below. Ed.

¶ Clari pictores fuisse dicuntur Polygnotus atque Aglaiphon, quorum simplex color sui studiosos adhuc habet. The *simplex color* here, I think, does not mean merely monochromata (i. e. paintings in one colour only.) Lib. xii. cap. 10.

Mercury presents a cloak of the colours of the rainbow. In the *Pasiphae*, her whole dress is said to shine with celestial splendour, far exceeding the colours of the rainbow. In the *Tyrrheni*, the sea monster, raised by Bacchus, was of a sea-green colour. And in the *Hunters*, a most exquisite purple is mentioned as the colour of one of their cloaks.

"How much more splendid," says Cicero, "in brilliance and variety of colours, are the paintings of modern days, than those of the ancients! but however attractive at first view, they are not so permanently pleasing."

But not to multiply quotations from ancient authors concerning paintings that no longer remain, it will be sufficient to refer to the passages noticed below*, from modern descriptions of discovered antiques, which fully confirm the same point.

Indeed no certain conclusion can be drawn that the more early among the great painters of the ancients, such as Apollodorus, Zeuxis, Timantes, &c. had no more colours to use than the four already mentioned, merely because they did actually use no more. On the contrary, it may be conjectured with some degree of probability, from the anecdotes related by (of) Apelles, from the general commendations given to the more early painters for their chasteness in design, and from the complaints Pliny makes of the gaudy taste of the Roman painters, that the Greeks in general were *designedly*†

* Among the *Alcuni Osservazioni* at the end of the first and second volumes of the antiquities of Herculaneum, published by order of the king of Naples, mention is made of painted peacocks and doves, among the other reliques.

Montfaucon (Suppl. à l'Antiq. p. 161) describes a beautiful painted ceiling in fresque, from which it appears not only that the ancients were in possession of an azure or deep blue, but that they had the art of laying it on in fresque, so as to continue in great brilliancy, (*en grande vivacité*) for many centuries, provided the walls were not liable to be affected by damps. In p. 177 of the same volume, he describes the habit of a painted gladiator, where a great deal of blue appears to have been used. In particular the concave part of the buckler *est d'un bleu foncé*.

In the collection of prints from the paintings in the sepulchre of the Nasonii in the Flaminian way, published by Bellorius (Græv : tom : xii.) there are many blues and violets mentioned.

Turnbull has coloured some of the prints which he published from antique paintings, after the originals, and blues are to be seen there. See also Winkelman, Hist : de l'art chez les anciens, vol : II. p : 93.

† "The paintings of the ancients," says Dionysius Halicarnesseus, "were simple and unvaried in their colouring, but correct in their drawing, and distinguished by their elegance. Those which succeeded, less correct in their drawing, were more finished, more varied in their lights and shades trusting their effect to the multitude of their colours." In Isæo p : 167, edit : Oxon ; Webb on painting and poetry, p : 93.

chaste in their colouring, and not so merely from necessity, at least about the time of Zeuxis and Apelles: for the former could not have painted grapes so naturally as he is said to have done with the four colours only so often mentioned. Neither would it have been the practice of Apelles to have varnished his fresh paintings with brown varnish, if he had not possessed a true taste in this part of painting, and purposely avoided the meretricious glare with which the Roman artists were afterwards captivated. Nor is it at all strange that a judicious eye should reject, as much as possible, such cold unmellow tints as blues and greens. These observations are also confirmed by the rebuke given by Apelles to one of his scholars, who having painted a Helen very gaudily, "young man," says Apelles, "not being able to make her beautiful, you have made her rich."

I think it highly probable, therefore, that among the superiour painters in the more early stages of the art, no more than four colours were employed, at least in portraits, and till the time of Alexander the Great, partly perhaps from design and a preference given to a warm tone, and partly because the other colours were not easy to be procured in a proper state of perfection till a later period of the art. From that æra, a multiplicity of colours were gradually discovered and introduced, until the stock was augmented to the degree noticed by Pliny, in his enumeration of the pigments employed in his time.

That the ancients paid a particular attention to DESIGN, would be evident from the manner in which they speak of this department of the graphic art, even though the moderns were not in possession of such remaining proofs of their excellence herein (though by artists of an inferiour class,) as to place this point beyond the reach of doubt.

From the account given by Pliny of the origin and progress of painting (an account *à priori*, extremely probable,) it appears that the first efforts of painters were bestowed on the outline of the objects imitated. That this is the most important part of the art is evident, because this alone will produce a resemblance, and without this no resemblance can be procured by any other means. Indeed, the attempt to colour without a previous design would of itself form an outline. The story related concerning the visit of Apelles to Protogenes shews that even when the art had made a considerable progress, or rather had approached towards its acme among the ancients, the test of skill was in designing; nor do I recollect any performance of modern ages, that proves so exquisite a freedom of pencil.

Indeed when it is considered that with respect to freedom and correctness of outline, painting and sculpture are very nearly connected, that Phidias and Apelles were nearly contemporaries, that many of the ancient painters, such as Zeuxis, Protogenes, Apelles, &c. were accustomed to modelling, for the purpose of sculpture or of casting, that the extreme elegance of design in the ancient statues is so notorious as to be the acknowledged model even for modern artists, and that these ornaments of sculpture were well known and universally admired among the ancients, we shall have little hesitation in admitting their equality with the moderns so far as *design* is concerned. But should any doubt remain on this point, the drawings from the antiquities of Herculaneum already mentioned, will be striking proofs, that truth, elegance and spirit, in a degree rarely to be met with among the moderns, were habitual even to the common run of artists in the declining age of ancient painting*.

The ancients excelled, moreover, not merely in the common and obvious parts of *design*, but they appear to have had no inconsiderable degree of skill in the art of *foreshortening*. The performances of Pausias is a proof of this, *Fecit autem grandes tabulas sicut spectatam in Pompeii Porticibus boum immolationem. Eam enim picturam primus invenit quam postea imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo. Ante omnia, cum longitudinem bovis ostendere vellet, adversum eum pinxit, non transversum, et abunde intelligitur amplitudo. Dein cum omnes quæ volunt eminentia videri, candicantia faciant, coloremque condant, hic totum bovem atri coloris fecit; umbræque corpus ex ipso dedit; magna prosus arte in æquo extantia ostendens et in confracto solida omnia†.* None but a good painter would have returned to exhibit the animal thus facing the spectator, and still less would have hazarded the dark colour of the animal and of the ground, unless he had been somewhat acquainted with the principles and effect of light and shade‡.

Toward the latter period of the art, it became fashionable to ornament the apartments of private houses as well as the walls of temples with fresco paintings. Most of the ancient paintings now remaining

* It is also no slight proof of skill in designing that so many of the ancient painters, such as Pausias, Nicias, &c. undertook *large* pictures. The most extraordinary performance of this kind was the portrait which Nero caused to be taken of himself upon canvass, (*Linteus*) whereon he was painted one hundred and twenty Roman feet in height. Plin: xxxv. 33.

† Pliny xxxv 40.

‡ Pliny, speaking of a picture of Jupiter among those of Apelles, observes *Digitus eminere videntur et fulmen extra tabulam esse.* In all probability the arm here was foreshortened.

are of this kind ; and the ceilings as well as the walls were decorated with paintings. In this purpose it is well known, that considerable skill in the art of foreshortening is necessary, and as the custom was common, we may therefore very reasonably conclude, that the ancients attained to great excellence in this, as well as in the whole of design.

Nor will it be difficult to show that the ancient painters were not inferior to the moderns, in *EXPRESSION* : the department of painting which most directly applies to the feelings of mankind at large and which requires the least portion of technical skill to decide upon.

Indeed the state of sculpture alone among the ancients, would almost furnish a conclusive proof that the sister art of painting could not be deficient in a qualification which the former so eminently possessed ; more especially, as they both attained a high degree of perfection about the same period, and the most famous artist in each, flourished nearly at the same time. Among the ancient statues also, that yet remain, expression is carried to a wonderful height ; not merely the features of the face, but almost every muscle of the body, combining to enforce the idea intended to be conveyed. This may be remarked of the Laocoon, the slave listening to the conspirators, the dying Gladiator, the Venus, Apollo, Hercules, Antinous, &c. wherein every portion of the performance is characteristic.

Mr. Webb very properly observes, that " the ancients thought characters and manners so essential to painting, that they expressly term picture, an art descriptive of the manners*. Aristotle in his Poetics says of Polygnotus, that he was a painter of the manners, and objects to Zeuxis, his weakness in this part. We have in Philostratus the following description of a picture : ' we may instantly,' says he, ' distinguish Ulysses by his severity and vigilance ; Menelaus by his mildness ; and Agamemnon by a kind of divine majesty. In the son of Tydeus is expressed an air of freedom ; Ajax is known by his sullen fierceness, and Antilochus by his alertness.' To give to these such sentiments and actions as are consequential from their peculiar characters is the ethic of painting."

Socrates in a dialogue with Parrhasius the painter which Xenophon has related, after discoursing on the power of painting to express the characters and manners of mankind, advises him rather to paint those which are expressive of beauty, goodness and loveliness, than their opposites : a proof that in the days of Parrhasius, this part of paint-

* Ηθοποιητος τεχνη

ing was principally regarded. This was the Parrhasius who painted the genius (Demon) of the Athenians *varium, iracundum, injustum, inconstantem**. It was he also who painted *pueros duos in quibus spectatur securitas et aetatis simplicitas*; an elegant description on which some of Mr. Gainsborough's paintings are the best comment. But it was Aristides the Theban†, who principally excelled in this sublime part of painting: *qui primus omnium animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quæ vocant Græci ethe; item perturbationes. Durior paul in coloribus. Hujus pictura est oppido capto ad matris, morientis è vulnere, mammam adrepeus infans: intelligiturque sentire matrem et timere ne emortuo lacte sanguinem lambat.* We shall not easily find a production of modern art, superiour to this. The same Aristides‡ painted also "a sick person, a performance that received boundless commendation. And so much was he admired in this department of the art, that king Attalus is said to have purchased one of his pictures at the price of one hundred talents." It is evident that the value of this painting must have depended on exquisite expression.

Indeed the praises of the ancient connoisseurs and the exertions of the greatest among the ancient artists seem principally turned toward expression. It was for this excellence carried to a high degree, that the famous picture of the death of Iphigenia, by Timanthes§, was so much valued. *Ejus enim Iphigenia, oratorum laudibus celebrata, quæ stante ad aras peritura, cum mæstos pinxisset omnes precipue patrum, et tristitiæ omnem imaginem consumpsisset, patris ipsius vulnere velavit, quem dignè non poterat ostendere.* Sir Joshua Reynolds, after Voltaire and Mr. Falconer, has thought fit to blame a contrivance which all the ancient world admired. It is a trick, says he, that will serve but once, an artifice to evade difficulties which should have been overcome. I cannot help differing however from Sir Joshua in opinion, respectable as his sentiments are, for the following reasons; 1. The idea seems evidently to be taken from the passage in the Iphigenia of Euripides, where Agamemnon is represented by the poet as he is by the painter; 2. It became the haughty character of the "king of men," as Homer calls him, to veil from the sight of the bystanders, any appearance of human weakness, which a scene so melancholy might compel him to admit; 3. As the principal passion which the story would admit of was grief, and as a variation *ad infinitum* of this appearance was impossible, the method adopted by Timanthes seems to have been the most natural under the circumstances;

* Pliny xlv. 36.
Ibid.

† Ibid.
‡ Plin; ubi sup.

4. It is a known fact in human nature, the foundation of a known principle of art, that we are apt to conceive more highly of that which is concealed ; 5. It left something to the imagination of the spectator, which should be always attended to, and was the common practice of Timanthes, the painter of this picture. *In omnibus ejus operibus intelligitur plus semper quam pingitur.* This is praise far beyond the general desert of modern artists ; 6. The action itself was the most natural under the circumstances. Those who feel the most in a case of distress, will be the most anxious to hide their feelings. The most ingenious device may be called a trick, and if frequently repeated may deserve reprehension*.

Another instance of excellence in expression among the ancient paintings was the Medea of Timomachus. She was painted about to kill her infants. Ausonius speaks with admiration of the mingled expression of anger and maternal fondness in her face and manner†.

Immanem exhaustit rerum in diversa laborem

Fingeret affectum matris ut ambiguum.

Ira subest lachrymis, miseratio non caret irâ ;

Alterutrum videas ut sit in alterutro.

* Raphael has adopted the idea in a picture of a dead Christ, wherein the characters of grief being exhausted by the other figures, Mary Magdalen covers her face.

† Auson : Ep : 122. Sir Joshua Reynolds in his discourses, 8vo. p : 157, decries the attempt of producing an expression of mixt passion. " A statue (says he) in which you endeavour to unite stately dignity with youthful elegance and stern valour, must surely possess none of these to a very eminent degree." It will be allowed that an attempt at a mixt expression of incompatible characters, (as mildness and sternness, Herculean strength, with the elegance and agility of the Farnese Apollo,) would be vain. But it is certainly true, First, that certain mixt passions and characters exist in nature, and may be expressed by art : I think even his own instance to the contrary may, Secondly, the truth of a subject may admit and the nature of it demand this, Thirdly, such expressions may be and often are more interesting than expressions of single character ; nor do all cases require the excess of any particular character to be expressed. How can there be a good painting of a Christ, unless with an expression of dignity mixt with humility, or an evident absence of pride ? A difficult, but certainly a possible expression ; and far more sublime and interesting than any expression of simple character that occurs in my recollection, unless perfect benevolence could be well painted. *Je n' admire point un homme, says Pascal, Pensees, 279) qui possède une vertu dans toute sa perfection, s'il ne possède en mesme temps dans un parreil degré la vertu opposée : tel que l' Epaminondas qui avoit l' extreme valeur jointe à l' extreme benignité ; car autrement ce n' est pas monter c' est tomber. On ne monstre pas sa grandeur pour estre en une extrémité mais bien en touchant les deux à la fois et remplissant tout l' entredeux.*

Neither is the degree less, though the object be more insignificant, alluded to in the following epigram of Martial.

Inserta phialæ Mentoris manu ducta
Lacerta vivit et timetur argentum.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



FOR THE RECORDER.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES OF THE PROPAGATION OF SOUND.

It is mentioned in the *National Intelligencer*, that the firing between the Gun Boats under the command of Lieut. Angus, and the British Frigate and sloop of war in the Delaware bay, on the 29th of July, was distinctly heard by some gentlemen who were on the roof of the capitol in Washington; a distance of one hundred and twenty miles.

A similar instance is related in Clarke's travels to Egypt, &c. at a greater distance however, on account of the intervening space being water.

A very remarkable circumstance, says the Doctor, occurred, which may convey notions of the propagation of sound by means of water, greater than will perhaps be credited. I can appeal to the testimony of those who with me were witnesses of the fact, for the truth of what I now relate. By observation of latitude, we were an hundred miles from the Egyptian coast: the sea was perfectly calm, with little or no swell, and scarcely a breath of wind stirring: suddenly, Captain Castle called our attention to the sound as of distant artillery, vibrating in a low gentle murmur upon the water, and distinctly heard at intervals during the whole day. He said it was caused by an engagement at sea, and believed the enemy had attacked our fleet off Alexandria. No such event had however taken place; and it was afterwards known that the sounds we then heard, proceeded from an attack made by our troops against the fortress of Rachmanie upon the Nile, beyond Rosetta: this had commenced upon that day, and hence alone the noise of guns could have originated. The distance of Richamanie from the coast, in a direct line, is about ten leagues; allowing a distance of one hundred and thirty miles for the space which this the sound had been propagated when it reached our ears.

[We received the following communication from a correspondent; we approve of the poem which he has sent us, and as we could not with propriety publish one part of a communication and keep back the other, we have inserted the remarks with which he has prefaced it.]

FOR THE MONTHLY RECORDER.

THE FOX IN DANGER OF IMPRESSMENT.

In an oration delivered in honor of the 4th of July last, in the city of New York, by a distinguished statesman and orator, it is said that the number of native American seamen impressed from our merchant vessels by the British, is comparatively small: it is admitted however to be wrong; and the question is asked, in what manner is this to be prevented? "It cannot be effected, says the orator, by requiring Great Britain to stipulate by treaty, to give up the right of searching our vessels, for her own subjects, for this says he, is a right which British ministers dare not relinquish; and even if they did, that the law of England would not submit to it. Neither can it be effected, he adds, by calling on her government to punish in a summary way, the officers who commit the wrong, because it would be unjust to cashier them without a trial, and allowing them to make a defence. No, says the orator, the proper remedy is to refer the complaint to the courts of law, with an assurance that justice will be done according to their decisions"; that is to say, the unfortunate tar who happens to be impressed in this manner, must somehow or other manage to escape from the British ship, then go up to London and employ a lawyer to bring an action for damages against the officer of the ship who committed the wrong.

This most pleasant and expeditious mode for poor Jack to obtain redress, after a seven years cruize, and perhaps with both his legs shot away, reminds one of the fable of the "Old Fox" in *Nivernois' Fables*.

B

FROM THE GHULISTAN OF SAADI.

An aged fox with breathless speed
Distracted fled across the mead:
A young one coursing in the plain,
With pity spy'd, and sooth'd his pain.

"Father, said he, awhile repose"—

"You must have far outrun your foes;

" For neither horn, nor hound I hear,
" Besides I'm fresh, and void of fear,
" And should they come, will take your place,
" Perplex the scent, and mar the chase.

I thank thee, child, old Reynard said,
But do not need thy proffer'd aid ;
Mine rather now may succour thee,
Make no delay—but follow me,
I'll be thy guide, and as we go,
The motives of my flight will show.

Know then, the prince who rules this nation
Is making martial preparation :
And through the country, every beast
Is by the royal army press'd :
Horse, Camel, Mule, and Dromedary,
Their implements of war to carry.

Hence my alarm; I've no desire
My back with royal chests to tire ;
That dignity let others try ;
For me, I rather choose to fly.

Thus posting on with cautious craft,
Old Reynard spoke : the other laugh'd.
Father, said he, you're craz'd I fear :
How can you think a muleteer,
With eyes to see, and broad awake
Should us for beasts of burden take ?

Friend, let us steer from danger wide,
The elder fugitive reply'd :
I know full well my right to trace
Extraction from the Reynard race ;
But this, my child, I also know,
(And knowledge to experience owe,)
That should some royal *crimp* lay hand
On me, thus calling to his band,
" Come seize it soldiers, seize it straight ;
'Tis a fine camel, fit for weight,"
Think not of prayers, or tears of mine,
Would save me from their base design ;

My limbs beneath a load would bend,
Before I could myself defend ;
And, ere they deign'd to hear me speak,
My breath would fail ; my back would break.

REVIEW.

The Bridal of Triermain, or the Vale of St. John—A Lover's tale,
12 mo. pp. 160. Philadelphia, 1813.

This poem is professedly written in imitation of the stile and manner of a celebrated poet of the day, and who is immediately recognised, upon the slightest perusal, to be Walter Scott. From the supernatural agents which the author has introduced into his story, there is reason to conclude that the Lay of the Last Minstrel has been his model. His personages, however, of this description exceed Mr. Scott's in number and variety, are possessed of superiour powers and qualities, and in fact are in every respect more elegant and dignified. Our author does not indeed start old Michael the conjuror from his tomb, nor bring upon the stage that mischievous pigmy master Puck, of *tint! tint!* memory ; but in their stead, we are treated with a visit from that king of English conjurors, the mighty Merlin himself ; and we are presented with an Ariel-like damsel five hundred years old, yet blooming with all the freshness and beauty of youth, and who does a thousand times more serious mischief than the little imp, whose ears were so soundly cuffed by the aforesaid magician Michael Scott.

In the dark ages, when superstition, profiting by the deep'ning gloom of ignorance and barbarism that settled upon the intellectual world, had re-peopled the regions of imagination with a new race of genii and prodigies, such as giants, fairies, dwarfs, dragons, and enchanted castles ; the bard or minstrel, who could recount the adventures of his heroes in attacking and vanquishing these malignant imps and monsters, must have exercised a very powerful influence over the fancies and feelings of mankind. To the people, who believed in the existence of these supernatural actors, and who could assign no limits to the powers of enchantment, nothing appeared incredible : they listened to these tales with the most earnest attention, and with a confident belief, that the champion who was animated by

valour, honour and generosity, would always prove triumphant ; and that innocence, beauty, and fidelity, would invariably be rescued from the cruel spells and snares of the dæmons of necromancy. Whilst this species of machinery could in any manner be employed in imparting moral instruction, and in exhibiting examples of heroic philanthropy, magnanimity, and fortitude, to a rude and barbarous people, it was doubtless productive of some benefit : it might possibly prompt the generous and brave to sympathize more ardently in the sufferings of the unfortunate, and urge them to more activity in rescuing the victims of ruffian violence from captivity and death. But when these phantoms of ignorance and superstition began to " scent the morning air" of science, philosophy and civilization, they vanished with the night that gave them birth ; but unfortunately unlike the " baseless fabric of a vision," they appear to have left a " wreck behind : " and it is from the gorgeous fragments, and hideous lumber of this barbaric ruin, that the poets and romancers of modern days, are continually building up new edifices of the most fantastic contrivance, and cramming them with all the wizzard pageantry of the Gothic and Arabic household.

It seems really surprising, that authors who are ambitious of renown, should thus waste their talents and ingenuity on subjects that are totally uninteresting, because perfectly unnatural ; having no relation to the ordinary scenes and events of life, and altogether foreign to the feelings and ideas of men of the present day. Productions of this nature, however embellished by the fascinating art of poetry, are seldom honoured with a second perusal ; and their popularity, if not their fame, is generally as ephemeral as their novelty.

Tales of magic and necromancy, in modern days, may be compared to old coins and medals in the cabinet of the antiquary ; they are curious in themselves as the monuments of ancient art, or as illustrative of some obscure and interesting facts in the history of remote ages. But it is the original stock of these reliques of antiquity, just in the state in which they were found, that are alone the objects of our interest and curiosity : and he who should undertake to fabricate a new and improved impression of them, and should indulge his own taste and fancy in altering and modifying their legends, symbols, insignia and inscriptions, with a view of making them more curious and valuable, would very deservedly incur the severest ridicule for so preposterous an attempt. By the preceding remarks, we wish not to be understood as expressing any dislike to the works of fancy or fiction, when kept within the bounds of nature and rational probability. They are the sources of much innocent and refined pleasure, and may be used, as they frequently are, as the vehicles of moral

instruction, either in the way of fable or allegory. It is only that chimerical race of superhatural actors, whose history is to be found in the superstitious creed of the most barbarous times, that we wish to see excluded from the poetical stage of the present day.

The poem now under consideration, is a kind of fairy tale, and leads us immediately upon enchanted ground. Sir Roland de Vaux, baron of Triermain, who lived about five hundred years after the reign of the renowned English hero of the Round Table, being a bachelor, and stung with a strong desire to find a bride of peerless beauty and perfect virtue, happens one day to fall asleep in his castle, when his ears are suddenly saluted with the music of a seraphic lyre, while a maid of the most bewitching beauty appears to glide through the bower where the gallant knight is reposing. Roused from his sleep by this delightful vision, too distinct and impressive for the mere picture of a dream, he instantly calls to all his guards, menials, and minstrels, and inquires with the most impassioned eagerness, if they had heard this rapturous music, or seen any thing of the divine creature that had just visited his bower. Upon their answering, one and all, in the negative, and declaring they had heard nor seen neither lyre nor lady, the love-struck baron, impatient to have the mystery explained, immediately orders his faithful page to gallop, with all possible speed, to the tower of old *Lyulph*, a descendant of the ancient druids, and himself a great prophet and conjuror, and to ask him whether the fair creature he had seen was really a mortal woman, or only an angel; the baron swearing at the same time, that if she breathed vital air, no other maid in christendom should ever be his bride. The faithful messenger without delay sets off, and pursues his way over green plain and flowery mead, and rocky ridge, until he arrives at the hallowed grove of the hoary sage, whom he finds sitting on a rock under the ever-rustling boughs of an aspin tree. Having announced the nature of his mission, the man of years, after a pause of solemn musing, and desiring the messenger to listen with the closest attention, gives his answer, by relating the following story, as handed down from the days of Merlin.

King Arthur, who it seems preferred roving abroad in search of warlike adventures, like a true knight errant, to loitering at home with his wedded dame, was one morning coursing his solitary way along a romantic valley, when suddenly his attention was attracted by the sight of the turrets and walls of an immense castle, situated in the bosom of the vale, and which from the hugeness of the stones, appeared to have been erected by the hands of a giant. He knew he was in the vale of St. John, but of the strange and stupendous structure that now presented itself to his astonished sight, he had never

heard. Alighting from his charger, he fearlessly approaches the moat, and after surveying with new amazement the lifted draw-bridge, and all the barriers and securities of the gate, without seeing a shadow of the guard, or hearing a whisper of the warder's horn, he lifts his bugle to his lips, and at the first blast, the draw-bridge instantly descends, the port-cullis rises, the iron-studded gate swings open with a thundering jar, as if by some invisible power, and Arthur, after a moment's pause to recover from the suddenness of the surprise, draws his sword and dauntlessly marches through. The inmates of this mysterious castle, and their manner of receiving him, is thus fancifully described.

“ A hundred torches, flashing bright,
 Dispelled at once the gloomy night
 That loured along the walls,
 And showed the king's astonished sight
 The inmates of the halls.
 Nor wizard stern, nor goblin grim,
 Nor giant huge of form and limb,
 Nor heathen knight, was there;
 But the cressets, which odours flung aloft;
 Showed, by their yellow light and soft,
 A band of damsels fair!
 Onward they came, like summer wave
 That dances to the shore;
 An hundred voices welcome gave,
 And welcome o'er and o'er!
 An hundred lovely hands assail
 The bucklers of the monarch's mail,
 And busy laboured to unhasp
 Rivet of steel and iron clasp;
 One wrapp'd him in a mantle fair,
 And one flung odours on his hair;
 His short curled ringlets one smooth'd down,
 One wreathed them with a myrtle crown.
 A bride upon her wedding day
 Was tended ne'er by troop so gay.

XVII.

Loud laughed they all,—the king, in vain,
 With questions tasked the giddy train;
 Let him entreat, or crave, or call,
 'Twas one reply,—loud laughed they all.”

At a signal given, this sportive troop of damsels immediately come to order; when a young lady, as beautiful as a goddess, and who is announced as the queen of the castle, enters the hall. She receives the prince with the utmost courtesy, and politely apologizes for the

freedom and levity of the young ladies of her court. Arthur is completely captivated with the bewitching creature. Indeed the charms of this syren were perfectly irresistible, and the poet's description of her is very fine.

" The attributes of these high days
Now only live in minstrel lays ;
For Nature, now exhausted, still
Was then profuse of good and ill.
Strength was gigantic, valour high,
And wisdom soar'd beyond the sky,
And beauty had such matchless beam,
As lights not now a lover's dream.
Yet, e'en in that romantic age,
Ne'er were such charms by mortal seen
As Arthur's dazzled eyes engage,
When forth on that enchanted stage,
With glittering train of maid and page,
Advanced the castle's Queen.
While up the hall she slowly passed,
Her dark eye on the king she cast,
That flash'd expression strong ;
The longer dwelt that lingering look,
Her cheek the livelier colour took,
And scarce the shame-faced king could brook
The gaze that lasted long.
A sage, who had that look espied,
Where kindling passion strove with pride,
Had whispered, ' Prince, beware !
From the chafed tyger rend the prey,
Rush on the lion when at bay,
Bar the fell dragon's blighted way,
But shun that lovely snare !"

Like another pious Æneas, the valorous prince Arthur passes many inglorious days in this castle of pleasure ; till at length, roused from his voluptuous dream by the recollection of his duty to his country, to his liegemen of the Round Table, and even to his dear and lawful wife, he boldly intimates to this mysterious dame his determination to be off. Now, the truth is, this alluring lady was something more than mere mortal woman ; her father was a genii, and she herself had no small smattering of magic. All her arts, however, to detain the resolute prince, were ineffectual, and when she finds him inflexible and determined to go, she takes the liberty of hinting to him her very peculiar situation, in consequence of having loved him too much ; upon which the magnanimous monarch immediately promises that in case a boy shall claim his care, he shall be heir to his kingdom ; and if a daughter, that she shall have for her spouse, the

best and bravest knight in the land, who shall prove himself to be so in the tournament. He then bids her adieu; but the wily lady is not to be reconciled so easily to this desertion, and she secretly resolves to have revenge. Arthur had mounted his steed at the break of day to begin his journey, and had just passed the outer wall of the castle, when behold, the lady presents herself in the path-way attired like a huntress; and, holding in her hand a golden cup, invites him to take a parting draught as a token of mutual love. He stoops to comply, when most providentially, a sudden toss of his charger's head shakes a drop from the brim, which falling on his neck like liquid fire, he gives a furious bound, scattering the burning poison from the cup, and darts forward with frantic speed, carrying with him his unhurt but horror-struck rider. The horse at length stops breathless on a hill, when the prince looking back towards the castle, it had all vanished, and not a sign or shadow of it was to be seen.

“ Nor tower nor donjon could he spy,
Darkening against the morning sky;
But, on the spot where once they frown'd,
The lonely streamlet brawled around
A tufted knoll, where dimly shone
Fragments of rock and rifted stone.”

Fifteen years pass away, and Arthur has forgotten his adventures with the amorous and vindictive lady of the magic castle. Having, in the mean time, however, gained many victories over the invaders of England, he proclaims a tournament to celebrate his triumphs, and all the noble champions of the kingdom are invited to attend. The ring is cleared, and the combatants are just entering the lists, when, to the surprise of all, a beautiful maid, seated on a white palfrey, arrives at the spot, followed by a train of damsels. The maiden kneels to the king, and declares herself to be his daughter: her countenance confirms the fact, and he immediately recognizes and receives her as his child. She then reminds him of his vow made to her mother, and claims the fulfilment of it. The prince assents, and the fair Gyneth's hand is immediately proclaimed as the prize of victory in the lists.—Each gallant knight is instantly fired with the thought of winning so glorious a prize, and burns with fresh ardour to begin the fight. The beauteous Gyneth is to sit as umpire, and her royal father presents her with a warder, but entreats her to be merciful;—to stop the strife, when it becomes too warm, and to spare the blood of her faithful warriors. But Gyneth, who it seems had imbibed some of her mother's relentless spirit, rejects, with proud disdain, this restraint upon her will, and her father is obliged to entrust her with discretionary power. The combat commences; one knight is slain, and another,

and a third lies bleeding at her feet : but Gyneth views the carnage with a dauntless eye, nor even when the twentieth champion has bit the dust, does she drop the warder for the slaughter to cease. Arthur is in an agony of despair, and fears that all the pride and flower of the Round Table will be cut off in this murderous fight, and all for the sake of this ruthless maiden. The poet's picture of this part of the scene partakes much of the sublime.

“ And now the trumpet's clamours seem
Like the shrill sea-bird's wailing scream,
Heard o'er the whirlpool's gulping stream,
The sinking seamens' knell !

XXV.

Seemed in this dismal hour, that Fate
Would Camlan's ruin antedate,
And spare dark Mordred's crime ;
Already gasping on the ground,
Lie twenty of the Table Round,
Of chivalry the prime.
Arthur, in anguish, tore away
From head and beard his tresses gray,
And she, proud Gyneth, felt dismay,
And quaked with ruth and fear ;
But still she deem'd her mother's shade
Hung o'er the tumult, and forbade
The sign that had the slaughter staid,
And chid the rising tear.”

It happens that amongst these gallant victims, is young Vanoc, of the race of Merlin ; when all of a sudden, accompanied with a whirlwind and earthquake, the form of Merlin rises from the yawning ground. He reproves the combatants for their madness and folly, and then addressing himself to the affrighted Gyneth, pronounces sentence against her for the mischief she has done : he commands that a death-like sleep shall bind up all her senses, and that she shall continue in this state, in the vale of St. John, till a knight shall discover her retreat, and dissolve the somniferous spell. The operation of the magician's charm in subduing her with slumber, and her ineffectual struggles to resist it, are thus beautifully described.

“ As Merlin speaks, on Gyneth's eye
Slumber's load begins to lie ;
Fear and Anger vainly strive
Still to keep its light alive,
Twice, with effort and with pause,
O'er her brow her hand she draws ;

Twice her strength in vain she tries,
 From the fatal chair to rise;
 Merlin's magic doom is spoken,
 anoc's death must now be wroken.
 Slow the dark fringed eye-lids fall,
 Curtaining each azure ball,
 Slowly as on summer eves
 Violets fold their dusky leaves.
 The weighty baton of command
 Now bears down her sinking hand,
 On her shoulder droops her head;
 Net of pearl and golden thread,
 Bursting, gave her locks to flow
 O'er her arm and breast of snow.
 And so lovely seemed she there,
 Spell-bound in her ivory chair,
 That her angry sire, repenting,
 Craved stern Merlin for relenting,
 And the champions, for her sake,
 Would again the contest wake;
 Till, in necromantic night,
 Gyneth vanished from their sight."

Thus ends the tale of Lyulph; and no sooner is it repeated to the enamoured and gallant Sir Roland, than he resolves, at all hazard, to discover if possible the recess of this sleeping beauty of the wood.—He explores alone every part of this mysterious valley, and keeps watch day and night, with the most ardent and unabated hopes of at last lighting on the lady's dormitory. Frequently are his senses cheated by moonlight illusions, and he often fancies he sees the walls, spires, or turrets, of a castle, which proves at last to be nothing more than ordinary rocks and trees. At last, however, when almost overcome by disappointment, vexation, and despair, he once more thinks he sees a bastion or turret in the midst of some towering rocks, and eagerly advancing to ascertain the fact, finds himself again deceived; whereupon, in a fit of rage, he hurls his battle axe at a projection of the cliff; when, to his utter amazement, the rock breaks away with a tremendous crash, and discovers an entrance. The baron makes his way through, and is soon stopped by a huge gate with an inscription on it, warning him not to enter. Despising this caution, he forces a passage, and after passing through some solitary courts and halls, of a very wild and strange appearance, he arrives at last at a stately gallery of white marble, where he beholds a number of swarthy damsels most fancifully attired, and each escorted by a tremendous tyger: they forbid him to advance any further; but the bold baron, drawing his sword, cuts his way through the hall of fear, in defiance of the maids and the monsters; and after exhibiting this proof of dauntless valor,

he finds himself in another magnificent dome, the floor of which is blazing with piles of gold, and sparkling with heaps of precious gems. He is invited by the Genii of Riches to dismiss all other desires, and to bathe himself in this bright and boundless ocean of wealth; but the love-inspired De Vaux despises, in his soul, these paltry allurements, and instantly leaves the dome of gold. He now arrives at a delightful bower, refreshed by the sparkling gush of a fountain, and cooled by gentle zephyrs that seem to fan it with odoriferous wings. A group of beautiful damsels approach, and invite him to repose in the bower of Pleasure; but the virtuous Sir Roland gently waves his hand, and politely bids them adieu. With the same heroic fortitude, he rejects the allurements of Ambition and Grandeur, that next assail his virtue, and offer him the purple robe of power, and sceptre of regal sway. And now having nobly resisted the most fascinating temptations, and proved himself, like another youthful Hercules, true to the path of virtuous love and honourable fame, he finds at last his glorious reward. He enters the bower where the bewitching Gyneth lies bound in the five century bands of sleep, covered with the light of beauty, and her countenance faintly animated by a living smile, as if blest in her slumbers, with sweet and happy dreams. Her appearance in this interesting situation, and the manner of her awaking, are highly beautiful and picturesque in the poet's description.

“ That form of maiden loveliness,*
 ‘Twixt childhood and ‘twixt youth,
 That ivory chair, that sylvan dress,
 The arms and ancles bare, express
 Of Lyulph's tale the truth.
 Still upon her garment's hem
 Vanoc's blood made purple gem,
 And the warder of command
 Cumber'd still her sleeping hand;
 Still her dark locks dishevell'd flow
 From net of pearl o'er breast of snow;
 And so fair the slumberer seems,
 That De Vaux impeached his dreams,
 Vapid all and void of might,
 Hiding half her charms from sight.
 Motionless awhile he stands,
 Folds his arms and clasps his hands.
 Trembling in his fitful joy,
 Doubtful how he shall destroy
 Long-enduring spell;
 Doubtful, too, when slowly rise
 Dark-fringed lids of Gyneth's eyes,
 What these eyes shall tell.

' St. George ! St. Mary ! can it be,
That they will kindly look on me !'—

XXXIX.

Gently, lo ! the warrior kneels,
Soft that lovely hand he steals,
Soft to kiss, and soft to clasp—
But the warder leaves her grasp ;
 Lightning flashes, rolls the thunder !
Gyneth startles from her sleep,
Totters tower, and trembles keep ;
 Burst the Castle walls asunder !
Fierce and frequent were the shocks,
 Melt the magic halls away——
 ——But beneath their mystic rocks,
In the arms of bold De Vaux,
 Safe the Princess lay !
Safe and free from magic power,
Blushing like the rose's flower
 Opening to the day :
And round the Champion's brows were bound
The crown that Druidess had wound,
 Of the green laurel-bay.
And this was what remain'd of all
The wealth of each enchanted hall,
 The Garland and the Dame :—
But where should Warrior seek the meed,
Due to high worth for daring deed,
 Except from LOVE and FAME !"

In drawing this sketch of the fable, the few extracts we have exhibited, will, we think, satisfy the reader that this little poem is the production of no ordinary hand. As an imitation of Mr. Scott's style and manner, it certainly is very successful. Its chief intrinsic merit, however, consists in its poetical imagery and picturesque description. There is scarcely any display of character calculated to excite our feelings, or interest our sympathies and affections ; nor does this indeed appear to have been the aim of the author. The whole performance is merely a picture of fabulous and allegorical personages ; but we think many parts of it display the hand of genius. There is a good deal of elegant expression in many of the features of the imagery ; the colouring, in many instances, is brilliant and fine, and the drapery throughout rich, bright, and fanciful.

Introductory to some of the cantoes, we are entertained with some tender conversation and sentimental courtship, between a lover who relates the story of the poem, and his mistress, who becomes his bride however, before the tale is finished, by taking a trip to the northern side of the Tweed, in a landau and four. This happy couple are people of the present time, who carry on their courtship and conversation near a nobleman's country seat in England, and are continually liable to the intrusion of lordlings, witlings, and coxcombs, wearing Hessian boots and pantaloons. Whether the lover is English or Scotch, we are not certain; but from his great dislike to pantaloons, we take him for a Highlander. He is, at all events, a very sturdy gentleman for these degenerate days; for when his lady expresses some fear in stepping over a brook, lest she should wet her slipper, he tells her by way of encouragement, that he is remarkably strong, and is able to set up on end the trunk of an oak tree; and in another place he talks of wielding an oaken cudgel, in case the fops become impertinent. The poetry however of these, not very interesting interludes, is in general pretty; and they abound with tender and delicate sentiment. The following may serve as a specimen; and with this we shall conclude.

“ And now we reach the favourite glade,
 Paled in by copse-wood, cliff, and stone,
 Where never harsher sounds invade,
 To break Affection's whispering tone,
 Than the deep breeze that waves the shade,
 Than the small brooklet's feeble moan:
 Come! rest thee on thy wonted seat;
 Moss'd is the stone, the turf is green,
 A place where lovers best may meet,
 Who would not that their love be seen.
 The boughs, that dim the summer sky,
 Shall hide us from each lurking spy,
 That fain would spread the invidious tale,
 How Lucy of the lofty eye,
 Noble in birth, in fortunes high,
 She for whom lords and barons sigh,
 Meets her poor Arthur in the dale.”



“ *The Book!*” or the *Proceedings and Correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, under a commission appointed by the King in the year 1806, faithfully copied from authentic documents. To*

which is prefixed, a narrative of the recent events that have led to the publication of the original documents: with a statement of facts relative to the child now under the protection of her Royal Highness. London printed. Edwards. New-York, reprinted. Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. 1813. 12mo. pp. 231. Appendices pp. 197.

The inquiry which forms the subject of this volume, is not only of high importance to the country in which it took place, but is well calculated to excite curiosity among foreigners. An attempt to fix a charge of connubial infidelity upon the spouse of the heir apparent of a great kingdom involves, whether successful or unsuccessful, consequences of great moment; had criminality, in this instance, been attached to the Princess of Wales, we may safely conjecture that it would have had the effect at one time or other of raising suspicions as to the legitimacy of her daughter, in whom and whose descendants, the right of succession to the throne is now vested; had the charge of extreme indelicacy of conduct and repeated infidelities been substantiated to the extent which was in this case attempted, it would have argued such innate corruption, as almost to justify the immediate rejection of her previous offspring, as spurious. As the matter now stands, it is far from being impossible that these circumstances may not be made use of by ambition to raise some pretender to the throne; either the aspersions against the mother may be applied to setting aside the title of the daughter, or however absurd it may now appear, the boy whose plebeian origin is so well attested, may be brought forward as the legal representative of the house of Hanover. In times of national prosperity, the anticipation of contingencies like these will meet with ridicule, and such an event is then little to be dreaded; but in a season of distress, when the minds of men are exasperated by calamities, which they never fail to impute to the misconduct of their rulers, when their necessities urge them to desperation, and their fears of worse to come blind their reason, any claim, however unfounded or preposterous, will not fail of meeting with advocates; a Jack Cade or Wat Tyler, preaching the redress of present grievances and security against them for the future, will be sure of listeners, and if while they increase the disquietudes of the vulgar by descriptions of their wrongs, they can call in the aid of a phantom of royalty to rouse their loyal feelings, the extent to which the foundations of government might be shaken are incalculable.—English history affords frequent instances of the mischiefs of contested successions: the turbulent reign of Henry VII. furnishes us examples of claims as apocryphal as any that might grow out of the

discussions of which we are now speaking ; the publicity, however, of the whole of this transaction, would be more likely than in the cases of Warbeck or Simnel, unless under very peculiar circumstances, to deter any pretender from founding a title upon it, and would at the same time be the best means of defeating it.

The documents contained in "The Book," are to our minds, a complete refutation of every accusation against the Princess ; not only that of adultery, but of the slightest indiscretion or impropriety. It would far exceed our limits to enter into a review of the evidence in this case. We shall confine ourselves to some observations on the general course of the proceedings and on the conduct of those by whom they were directed.

Certain written declarations, charging the Princess of Wales with the commission of high treason in having been guilty of adultery, the proof of which was her being pregnant and bringing forth a male child, whilst living in a state of total separation from her husband, and also with having been guilty of various gross indecencies, which though not amounting to a crime, were deserving of reprehension, were the foundation of these proceedings. Commissioners were appointed by royal authority to inquire into their truth ; their examination of the subject terminated in a report exculpating the Princess from criminality, but leaving the other charges confirmed rather than confuted, though the whole almost entirely depended on the testimony of Lady Douglas, the principal accuser, whose veracity was fully discredited.

The Princess of Wales, in the defence contained in her letter to the King of the 2d of October, 1806, imputes these proceedings to the malevolence of Sir John and Lady Douglass, who, with others of less note had conspired against her life and honour. The declaration of Lady Douglass, on which the investigation was principally founded, and her subsequent deposition before the commissioners, are most singular productions ; they suggest to us a character as disgusting and contemptible as can be conceived ; a woman pretending to the most fastidious delicacy, to the most gentle and refined manners, and to the most exquisite softness and sensibility, and at the same time dealing in the grosest language and ideas, and without a blush giving them publicity. Such a woman as Lady Douglass appears to be by her own showing, we can well believe was not to be deterred by any considerations of justice or regard to truth, from the commission or subornation of perjury. Her husband too, having signed the declaration with her, and being acquainted with its contents, must be considered as participating in her infamy. Still there is so much egregious folly and ignorance, and such extreme weakness indicating minds little above

idiocy, spread over the whole of their statements, and staring us in every line, that we can scarcely give them the credit of the arrangement of this conspiracy, however in some respects contradictory and inartificial.

Upon reading the declarations and depositions of the several witnesses we were in the first instance struck with the want of diligence in the commissioners, in every thing except the investigation of the charge of pregnancy and delivery, and particularly that when names were mentioned by the witnesses who were examined, of persons present on various occasions, and in whose power it was either to confirm or invalidate their statements, those persons were not sent for and questioned. We are of opinion that the Commissioners have drawn their conclusions hastily, and we most fully concur in the force of the arguments which the Princess has used to destroy the testimony brought against her, and consequently to overthrow the decision grounded upon it. Should there be a particular circumstance not denied by an impartial witness, yet if the testimony of the individual by whom that circumstance is stated, is in other respects found inconsistent and improbable, if it forms a part of a transaction evidently originating in malignity and supported by perjury, we should be bound to reject it. Notwithstanding, however, the four honourable Lords to whom this investigation was committed, a Chancellor, a Chief Justice, a Secretary of State, and a first Lord of the Treasury, whose duty it was to examine every particular with the most scrutinizing attention, have, it would seem without demanding all the testimony that existed, and even without fully weighing what was in their possession, affixed their signatures to a report calculated to wound the feelings and blast the reputation of a female whose high rank and whose previous wrongs, independent of those considerations of justice which are applicable to every case, required extreme caution in forming their opinion and delicacy in expressing it.

On the 25th of January, 1807, a Cabinet Council, before whom the several documents and the letter of the Princess of Wales, together with her request to be admitted to the presence of the King, had been laid, report, after "the most diligent and attentive consideration," that "they have not thought it necessary to advise his majesty any longer to decline to receive the Princess into his royal presence." But they proceed, "the whole case does, in their judgment, render it indispensable that your Majesty should, by a serious admonition, convey to her Royal Highness your Majesty's expectation that her Royal Highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct." This, to be sure, is relaxing a little from the strong language of the commissioners, who had reported that there were "particulars re-

pecting the conduct of her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations," and, "that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between Her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction." The language of the Privy Council, when compared with that of the Commissioners, does appear to us, to be the language of persons who had pledged themselves to the prosecution of the charges against the Princess of Wales, were convinced that there was not sufficient proof of any the least impropriety, and yet had not the manliness openly to avow their disbelief, but endeavour to let themselves down from the high stand which they had taken, and do it very clumsily; they were not so dishonest as to brazen the matter out, neither were they so honest as to declare their real sentiments.

In the mean time a change of ministry takes place, and on the 22d April, 1807, we have the opinions of a new set of men, not pledged to support injustice; they, after "the most deliberate consideration," give it as "their unanimous opinion," that besides the two main charges, "all other particulars of conduct, brought in accusation against her Royal Highness, to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, *are satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence* of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit."

Here we might suppose that the matter would have for ever rested, that after one tribunal had given an unequivocal sentence of acquittal, the party would have been permitted to remain in that situation, and enjoy those privileges to which her innocence entitled her. On the 13th of January, 1813, we find a letter from the Princess to the Prince Regent, complaining of the restrictions which had been put upon the intercourse with her daughter, and of the suspicions injurious to her reputation, which those restrictions would suggest. We will let the Princess explain her own grievances.

"I presume, sir, to represent to your Royal Highness, that the separation, which every succeeding month is making wider, of the mother and the daughter, is equally injurious to my character and to her education. I say nothing of the deep wounds which so cruel an arrangement inflicts upon my feelings, although I would fain hope that few persons will be found of a disposition to think lightly of these. To see myself cut off from one of the few domestic enjoyments left me—certainly the only one upon which I set any value, the society of my child—involves me in such misery, as I well know your Royal Highness could never inflict upon me if you were aware of its bitterness. Our intercourse has been gradually diminished. A single interview, weekly, seemed (a) sufficiently hard

allowance for a mother's affections. That, however, was reduced to our meeting once a fortnight; and I now learn that even this most rigorous interdiction is to be still more rigidly enforced.

"But while I do not venture to intrude my feelings as a mother upon your Royal Highness's notice, I must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from her mother, will only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation." pp. xi. xii.

In consequence of this letter, the documents of 1806 were laid before the Privy Council, and they were directed to report, "whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it be fit and proper that the intercourse between the Princess of Wales and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulations and restrictions." Their Lordships accordingly, having taken all the documents "into their most serious consideration," report, "that, after a full examination of all the documents before them, they are of opinion"—"that the intercourse between her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint." Thus on the meagre evidence with which they were furnished, without requiring any further testimony, at the same time that what they had was improbable and contradictory, their lordships were willing to revive the aspersions against the Princess of Wales, and sanction them by their names, and virtually reverse the exculpatory decree of 1807, which was made "after the most deliberate consideration," by men, some of whom (Lords Eldon, Westmoreland, Bathurst, and Mulgrave) were present on both occasions, and for any thing that appears to the contrary, concurred in both reports! Such is the consistency of courtiers and statesmen! thus are they ready to change their opinions and their conduct, to pervert truth and sacrifice justice, in order to court the favour and gain the approbation of the dispenser of offices and the fountain of honours!

However willing or able the inferiour agents in this transaction were to push their measures of persecution to the destruction of their victim, it could not have been their influence or the probability of their story alone, which gave them attention; there must have been some other person, whose hatred towards the party accused, gave the business its importance, who caught eagerly at the slightest suspicions, and inflamed and directed the malice of the persecutors, and whose authority could direct the proceedings and bias the opinions of the judges.

The character and conduct of the Prince of Wales, it is notorious, have not been such as would place him beyond suspicion, and it is

well known that he had long lived in a state of separation from his wife : if that separation were caused by her misconduct, it is hardly possible but that he should entertain sentiments of dislike and even of enmity towards her ; if the misconduct were on his part, and if he is to be considered as a bad man, common experience teaches us, that a sense of his own injustice, instead of rendering him penitent and conciliatory, would have the effect of rousing and imbittering his animosity towards her whom he had injured. Admitting then that it is *a priori* probable that the Prince of Wales would have taken an active part in these proceedings, let us go on to examine whether there is any presumption of his malicious interference, first however premising that we proceed on the ground of the innocence of the Princess, which we think so clearly appears from a perusal of the documents and defence, that no impartial judges could hesitate a moment to pronounce that they were satisfactory.

In the first place it is to be observed, that it was the Prince from whom this investigation originated ; it was no doubt very proper in him to lay the business before the king ; his own honour and the interest of his country demanded it. But there is something peculiar in the manner in which this was done. A declaration of Sir John and Lady Douglas was taken respecting the conduct of the Princess during the whole of their intercourse with her, and next, further declarations were taken for the purpose of confirming the statement made by Lady Douglas. An abstract of these declarations, not the declarations themselves, was laid before the king ; the abstract does not appear in the book ; it might have been faithfully made or it might not ; and it is in consequence of this abstract that the warrant of the King directed to the four commissioners, to examine the truth of the declarations was issued. Had the counsellors of the King seen the original papers, it can hardly be supposed that they would have advised any other measure than a prosecution of the accusers for a libel. Besides keeping back the original documents, it is to be observed that there was a suppression of two material declarations, in direct opposition to a criminatory assertion of one of the persons examined, to confirm the statement of Lady Douglas. Frances Lloyd states that Mr. Mills asked her " if the Prince visited at their house ? She said not to her knowledge. He said the Princess certainly was with child." Mr. Mills was a medical man, consequently such an assertion from him would be entitled to considerable weight : he was sent for by Lord Moira, and examined to this point, which he unequivocally denied ; for fear of a mistake in the person, Mr. Mills's partner was sent for and questioned, who made a like denial. Their declarations do not appear among the papers laid before

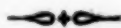
the commissioners, from which circumstance we must conclude, that they were not alluded to in the abstract. Can it be supposed that the Prince of Wales and his friends were actuated by the purest motives, when they kept from the sight of the king and his advisers circumstances, which would naturally have made them pause and reflect on the credibility of those parts which were not contradicted? Does it not bear a sinister aspect, and show a disposition to carry a favourite point in spite of truth and candour?

By these means, which we cannot but regard as unfair, the investigation was first started; we have before expressed ourselves as to the manner in which it was conducted by the commissioners. Let it be remembered that the ministry which approved of the report of the commissioners principally consisted of the friends and partizans of the Prince of Wales, men who in power and out of power had been intimately connected with him, who were his apologists and his admirers. Lord Moira too, one of the members present on the 25th January, 1807, we find in the depositions annexed to the Princess's defence, was very busy in taking the preparatory measures, and, to use his own words as stated by the deponent, "he could not help thinking that there must be *something* in the servant's (Lloyd, alluded to above) deposition."

Not content with the strong censure passed on the Princess's conduct by the commissioners and the Privy Council, the Prince of Wales interfered to prevent her being admitted into the King's presence, upon the ground that it was his intention to place the documents "into the hands of his lawyers," requesting that the King "would suspend any further steps in the business, until the Prince of Wales should be enabled to submit to him the statement which he proposed to make." We can interpret this in no other way, than that the Prince, not resting satisfied that his wife had once been cruelly harassed, that the foulest slanders on her reputation were sanctioned by high names and left upon record, wished to revive the discredited charges of the Douglasses, establish their veracity, and complete her ruin. Soon after the Prince's friends went out of power and a new ministry, either out of opposition to their predecessors, or a regard for justice, chose to view the whole affair in a different light. To complete the series of evidence which must render us suspicious of the rectitude of the Prince's motives, it is only necessary to add, that the last attempt against his injured wife, which we have before mentioned, and which gave occasion to the publication of these documents, was made whilst he was at the head of the government, and though not invested with the title of King, exercised all the kingly prerogatives.

Whether these considerations, which we have been obliged to sketch very briefly, confirm the suspicion of a culpable interference on the part of the Prince, we must leave to our readers to decide; to our minds they are convincing.

A number of reflections are suggested to us by this subject, on which it were easy to expatiate at great length: we might dilate on the effect of the personal influence of the monarch upon national affairs, of the mischievous consequences of that influence when placed in wicked hands, of the effect of the monarch's example upon morals, and, in a word, the whole question of the advantages or disadvantages of regal government; but our narrow limits require us to stop; we cannot, however, refrain from expressing our high opinion of the masterly defence of the Princess of Wales, contained in the volume before us, and which is attributed to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Percival. We consider it as a model well worth the study of every man whose business it is to weigh the credibility of facts and sift out the truth from improbable or contradictory evidence.



An Historical Sketch of the origin, progress, and present state of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New-York. 8vo. pp. 52. New-York, 1813.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, in the year 1807, granted a charter for the establishment of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city; a medical school had for many years previous been attached to Columbia College, but without producing the beneficial effects anticipated on its first institution. During the three first years of the existence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons its success was great and its utility and importance rapidly progressing; but dissensions between its members for a time checked its importance and demanded the interposition of the Regents of the University; an alteration was in consequence made in the charter of the college, since which its prosperity has been continually increasing. At the present time the President and Vice President of the College are Drs. Samuel Bard and Benjamin De Wit. The professors are Drs. Smith, Hosack, Mc Neven and Mitchell, and Dr. Francis lecturer on the institutes of medicine and the *materia medica*. The annual session of the college begins in November and terminates in May. This pamphlet, which bears the marks of having received the sanction of the learned body whose his-

tory it sketches, contains a syllabus of the courses of lectures delivered by the several professors, of which we can only take a very brief notice.

Dr. Smith delivers lectures on Anatomy, Surgery and Phisiology in one course, commencing on the first of November, and continuing daily for four months. The theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine are embraced by Dr. Hosack in one course, who delivers his lectures daily throughout the session: in another course Dr. Hosack comprehends the subjects of midwifery and the diseases of women and children; they are attended to, at a separate hour, three times a week. Professor Mc Neven lectures on Chemistry four times a week during the session. Natural history, under which head Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, &c. are included, is treated of by Professor Mitchill daily for nearly three months; his course commences in May.

It is not in our power, neither is it our wish, to discuss the comparative merits of this and any other medical school. Between institutions whose object is the same, and whose proximity may cause collision, it is hardly possible but that some degree of rivalry should exist; in weak and contracted minds this rivalry will degenerate into hatred and open hostility; but men, who are actuated by a sincere love of science, and who possess the elevation of soul which superiour knowledge tends to produce, will rather be excited by a generous emulation to endeavour to surpass their rivals in every praiseworthy pursuit*.

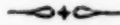
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

At present, when the attention of the world is more than ever strongly attracted towards the *Spanish* possessions in America: whatever regards their history must excite an uncommon degree of interest; we are therefore happy to learn that Mr. Alsop, the translator of the history of Chili, is preparing to publish a translation of the letters of the celebrated Cortez to Charles Vth. on the conquest of Mexico; a work which has long been a desideratum in our language, and possesses the rare recommendation of having been written by the principal actor in the great scenes which he describes, and who, like Cæsar, knew equally well to wield the sword and pen.

* The next session of the College will commence in the new and spacious building now completing in Barclay-Street, for the use of the institution.

These letters, written in a style of great naivette, yet with a purity and elegance little to have been expected from one whose life was passed in scenes by no means favourable to literary acquirements, plainly evince the author to have possessed an acute and discriminating mind, enlarged and comprehensive views, an ardent thirst for information, and a strong solicitude for the improvement and amelioration of the conquered country, by the introduction of such arts and productions as he deemed the best suited to that purpose.

Copious notes illustrative of the subject, or descriptive of the present state of the country, have been collected from various sources by the translator, who has also prefixed a short biographical sketch of Cortez, which will greatly add to the value of this work. [*Ev. Post.*]



NOTICES OF NEW AND INTENDED PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Joshua P. Slack of Trenton, New-Jersey, has commenced a weekly Literary Gazette, entitled, 'The American Athenæum.' The work will generally be divided into four departments. The 1st, embracing the more abstruse subjects of science—2d, Reviews of Literature—3d, Essays after the manner of Johnson, Addison, &c.—4th, Original Poetry. Gentlemen of the first rank in the republic of letters, have offered to contribute their exertions to render it worthy of the notice of the learned.

Messrs. Joseph Delaplaine, Edward Parker and Kimber and Richardson of Philadelphia, propose to publish by subscription, a Splendid Cabinet Bible, in 2 Volumes Royal Octavo, to be embellished with 60 Elegant Engravings. Price for each volume 10 Dollars.

This work while it will disseminate the most essential truths, is intended to exhibit the present state of an important department of the fine Arts in our country, and as the price at which it is put is uncommonly low, it will place this magnificent edition of the Scriptures within the means of all classes of society.

I. Riley, City Hotel, New-York has this month published the following books, viz.—Part 2, vol. 10, Johnson's New-York Reports—Vol. 4 Day's Connecticut Reports—An Abridgment of Lord Coke's Reports ;—and, The Mirror of the Graces, or the English Lady's Costume, combining and harmonizing Taste and Judgment, Elegance and Grace, Modesty, Simplicity and Economy with Fashion in Dress; and adapting the various articles of Female Embellishments to different Ages, Forms and Complexions, to the seasons of the year, rank, and situation in life—with Useful Advice on Female Accomplishments, Politeness and Manners; the cultivation of the Mind and the disposition of the Body: offering also the most efficacious means of preserving Beauty, Health, and Loveliness. The whole according with the general principles of Nature and rules of Propriety; by a Lady of Distinction—price 1 25 to 1 50, according to the binding.

In press, by I. Riley—Vol. 2, Munford's Virginia Reports—Walker's School Dictionary.

New Books, just published by Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.—The Life of John Knox, containing Illustrations of the History of Scotland; by Thomas McCreic, minister of the Gospel, Edinburg.

Rose and Emily; or, Sketches for Youth; by Mrs. Roberts, author of "Moral Views; or, The Telescope for Children."

Jokeby; a Burlesque on Rokeby; by an Amateur of Fashion.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

July 12.—The general assessment bill was read a third time and passed. Ayes 27, noes 8.

July 13.—The bill to prohibit the use of British licenses was passed. Ayes 22, noes 12.

July 17.—The following bills were passed:—To levy a duty on stills. Ayes 22, noes 9.—To lay a duty on carriages. Ayes 20, noes 10.—To lay a duty on sugar refined within the United States. Ayes 20, noes 10.—To lay a duty on sales at auction. Ayes 21, noes 11.

July 19.—The following bills were passed:—To lay and collect a direct tax. Ayes 20, noes 11.—To impose a duty on retailers. Ayes 16, noes 14.—The bill laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries. Ayes 20, noes 10.

Secret proceedings—July 23.—The bill laying an embargo was received from the House of Representatives, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

July 24.—Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill laying an embargo, amended.

July 26.—The consideration of the bill laying an embargo was resumed, as in committee of the whole, together with the amendments reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend and postpone the bill.

July 27.—The consideration of the bill laying an embargo was resumed; when the question was stated, "shall the bill be read the third time and passed?" and decided in the negative. Ayes 16, noes 18.

Which decision amounting to a rejection of the bill, Messrs. Campbell and Varnum were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate do not concur in the said bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

July 17.—Mr. Nelson offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the naval committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of affording encouragement to the private armed vessels of the United

States, to cruize against the ships and vessels of the enemy, "by diminishing the duties on prize goods captured by them, or by permitting them to bring into port, free from all duty, all prizes and prize goods."

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the private armed vessels of the United States to capture the officers, seamen, and marines of the enemy, by holding out the offer of bounty for all such captures.

The first resolution, on the motion of Mr. Bibb, was amended, by striking out the words quoted. The question was then taken to agree to the same, and decided by yeas 86, nays 54.

The second resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Roberts then moved the following, which was also adopted.

Resolved, That the naval committee be further instructed to inquire if any, and if any, what alterations it would be expedient to make relative to fees charged in the courts of admiralty in the trial of libels on prizes.

The bill from the senate to remit certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, was twice read and committed.

The bill from the senate concerning suits and costs in the courts of the United States, was read and referred to a select committee.

The following tax bills were received from the senate with amendments to each, to wit:

Laying duties on sales at auction.

do.	licenses to distillers.
do.	sugar refined in the U. S.
do	carriages.

The bill laying a duty on imported salt, was read a third time, and, on being on its passage,

Mr. *Murfree* moved its indefinite postponement, which motion was lost by ayes and noes.

For the postponement,	- - - - -	, -	62
Against it,	- - - - -	- -	87

The question was then taken that the bill pass, and decided by ayes and noes.

For the passage of the bill,	, - - - -	90
Against it,	- - - - -	55

On motion of Mr. *Nelson*,

The petition of the officers and crew of the late brig *Vixen*, was again referred to the committee of claims.

The bill laying a duty on imported salt was read a third time, and passed. Ayes 90. Noes 55.

July 19.—The amendments of the senate to the several bills below mentioned, were read and concurred in by the house, to wit:

Laying duties on carriages.

do.	on refined sugar.
do.	on distillers of spiritous liquors.
do.	on sales at auction.

To establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.

On motion of Mr. *Cheves*,

The engrossed bill laying duties on notes of banks, companies, or bankers, &c. was recommitted to a committee of the whole, who having taken up the said

bill, reported an amendment, which was read and agreed to by the house; and the bill was ordered to be re-engrossed.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for the relief of Alexander Scott, were taken up and agreed to.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Grosvenor in the chair, on the bill from the senate, supplementary to the acts upon the subject of naturalization. The committee rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the house, and they were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments being brought in engrossed, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill laying duties on notes of banks, companies, bankers, &c. was read the third time and passed. Ayes 81. Noes 46.

July 20.—The bill fixing the next meeting of Congress, to the first Monday of December, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Calhoun moved for the consideration of the report of the Committee of foreign relations on the President's message, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, on Mr. Webster's resolutions. This motion was lost. Ayes 62. Noes 74.

Secret proceeding. A message from the President recommending an embargo, was referred to the committee of foreign relations.

July 21—The house was engaged nearly the whole of the day, on business of a confidential nature. Before the doors were shut, Mr. Nelson from the naval committee, reported a bill allowing a bounty to privateers, which was twice read, and committed. The galleries were then cleared, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, and the doors remained closed until a late hour, when the house adjourned.

July 22.—*Secret Proceedings.* Mr. Calhoun made a report from the Committee of foreign relations, which as amended, stated that it would be expedient to adopt the measure, submitted by the message to the consideration of the house. Agreed to. Ayes 78. Noes 51.

The report was then referred to a select Committee, with instruction to report a bill in conformity thereto.

July 23.—Mr. Troup reported a bill supplementary to the act, "to provide for calling forth the militia, &c." which was read three times and passed.

Secret Proceedings. Mr. Grundy from the select committee, appointed yesterday, reported a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, in the ports and harbours of the United States; which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole for this day: Mr. Nelson in the chair; after sometime spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were concurred in by the house. After several unsuccessful attempts to amend, the question was taken, on engrossing the bill for a third reading. Ayes 73. Nays 56.

The bill was then passed. Ayes 80. Nays 50. And was then ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence, and the secret sitting closed.

On motion of Mr. McKee, and amended by Mr. Goldsborough, a resolution was referred to the Committee on military affairs, for the reimbursement of certain monies, incidental to calling out the militia by the governors of the several states.

July 24.—Mr. Nelson reported a bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods, captured by the private armed vessels of the United States, which passed its first stages.

The bill authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding dollars, passed through a Committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair and the blank for the amount to be loaned, was filled up with the words, *seven millions five hundred thousand*.

A motion was made by Mr. Oakley, going to limit the rate of interest to be given, to 7 per cent, and to pledge for payment of said interest, so much of the proceeds of the tax bills passed at the present session as may be necessary for that purpose. The motion was negatived. Ayes 19. Noes 94.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day, and was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors, was read a third time and passed.

July 26.—Mr. Eppes reported a bill making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year 1813, which was twice read and committed.

The bill for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the United States, passed through a Committee of the whole. Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the direct tax law, agreed to a part of the same, and rejected the remainder.

July 27.—Mr. Troup reported a bill explanatory of the bill for raising certain crops of mounted rangers; which was read three times and passed.

The engrossed bill "for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the United States," was read a third time.

For the bill, - - - 67 Against it, - - - 37

So the bill passed and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Nelson, for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report, on the propriety of conferring public honours on the memory of JAMES LAWRENCE, late of the United States frigate Chesapeake, and of ZEBULON M. PIKE, late a brigadier general in the armies of the United States, whose distinguished death in the service of their country adds lustre to the character of the American nation; the propriety of adopting, as the peculiar children of the republic the sons of those distinguished heroes; and the propriety of making provision for the support and comfort of the families of these deceased officers.

July 28.—The house resolved to insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the senate to the direct tax bill, and also to the bill taxing retailers, &c. and appointed managers of a conference with the senate on the subject of the amendments to both of said bills.

The amendments of the senate to the bill, taxing certain bank and negotiable paper, were in part agreed to, and in part negatived.

The amendment of the senate to the supplementary naturalization law was read and disagreed to. The bill is still pending between the two houses.

The house again in committee of the whole on the additional appropriation bill. The amount of 43,000 dols. proposed to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Russian mission, was reduced to 38,500, with a view of allowing to John Q. Adams, for his services on said mission, 4,500 dollars, instead of the usual outfit of 9000 proposed by the committee of ways and means to be allowed to him.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

July 29.—Mr. Grundy, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill from the senate to prohibit the use of licences or passes granted by the government of Great Britain, without amendment; and the bill was made the order for this day.

The engrossed bill making appropriation for the expences of the mission to Russia; and the engrossed bill allowing a bounty of 25 dollars to the owners, officers, and crews of privateers, for each prisoner brought into the U. States by them, were severally read the third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins of Kentucky in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the use of licences or passes issued by the government of Great Britain.

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, the committee rose and reported it without amendment.

The bill was then read the third time and passed. Ayes 78, noes 33.

A message was read from the senate stating that they have receded from their amendment to the bill supplementary to the naturalization law.

The senate have insisted on their amendments, disagreed to by the house, to the bill laying duties on bank notes, and providing other stamp duties—and ask a conference relative to the said amendments.

The house resolved to insist on their disagreement to the said amendments, and agreed to the conference.

July 30.—Mr. Troup reported a bill authorising the appointment of certain officers of the army by the President of the U.S. during the recess of congress, viz. the officers of the five regiments changed by an act of the present session from 12 months' to five years' men, and the bill was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the senate, stating their passage of the loan bill, with a small amendment, which was read and concurred in.

July 31.—Mr. Macon, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy, made a report, including a voluminous mass of testimony on the subject. The report concludes with the following resolution, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to present the same to the President.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to have collected and presented to the house, during the continuance of the present war, every departure by the enemy from the ordinary modes of conducting war among civilized nations."

The house spent some time in committee of the whole on the bill from the senate to amend the militia laws, &c. and the committee having risen and reported progress, leave was refused them to sit again.

Previous to adjournment, the amendments of the senate to six or eight bills sent up from the house, were read and concurred in.

August 2.—No legislative business was done this day, except the enrolling and signing bills. The congress adjourned at 2 o'clock, to meet again in December next.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

NEW-YORK—AUGUST, 1813.

DOMESTIC.

*Extract of a letter from Major General Lewis, to the Secretary of War, dated
SACKETT'S HARBOR, July 20th.*

"Our fleet has gone out of the inner harbor, and appearances are in favor of going to sea in forty-eight hours at farthest.

"A little expedition of volunteers from the country, to which by the advice of Com. Chauncey I lent forty soldiers, sailed from hence two days since on board of two small row-boats, with a six pounder each, to the head of the St. Lawrence, where they captured a fine gun-boat mounting a 24 pounder, 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men. Two of our schooners have gone out to convoy them in. The prisoners have been landed, and are coming on under charge of a detachment of dragoons."

*Extract of a letter from Brig. General Boyd, to the Secretary of War, dated
FORT GEORGE, July 20th.*

"I have the honor to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets, in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were sent out to support them, but with instructions to act defensively. After a contest of one hour, occasionally severe, the enemy was dispersed. Our loss was trifling—only three or four being killed, and a few wounded; the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fires of our light artillery, under the command of Lieut. Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardor and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, many young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of Col. Scott, "this affair, though small, served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged. More ardor has seldom been displayed. Capt. Vandeursen fought his detachment with good effect; and Capt. Madison, with his picket guard, was fully engaged.—They could not lose their ardor under Major Cummins. Capt. Birdsall's riflemen were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Major Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets. Capt. Towson, of the artillery was wounded in the hand while voluntarily bearing Col. Scott's orders; and an officer of the rifle corps was slightly wounded."

*Extract of a letter from his Excellency Gov. L. Winder, to Gen. Smith, dated
ANNAPOLIS, August 12th.*

"The enemy that were between Sandy and Hackett's Points, still remain, except one ship, which yesterday came down and anchored off this port: 1 large ship from below came up and anchored above the port yesterday; we still discover a number of tents pitched on the shore at Kent Island, a little below the ferry; they were employed yesterday in taking in stock from the Island."

Torpedoes. A Mr. E. Mix of the navy has been making some experiments in submarine warfare. He made several attempts to get a torpedo within proper distance of the *Plantagenet* 74, lying abreast of Cape Henry light house, but was continually frustrated, either by being discovered by persons on board, or from the vessel's frequently changing her position, in consequence of some apprehension of danger. On the night of the 24th June however, he succeeded in getting near enough to the vessel in his boat, and dropt the torpedo; it was swept along by the tide, but unfortunately exploded a few seconds too soon.—“The scene was awfully sublime. It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder. A pyramid of water, 50 feet in circumference was thrown up to the height of 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vivid red tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion, and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below, and had nearly upset—Impervious darkness again prevailed. The light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, enabled Mr. M. and his companions to discover that the forechannel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay alongside with several men in her, was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters.” It has however been stated by persons who were prisoners on board of the *Plantagenet* at the time, that she received no injury.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Angus, commanding the U. S. Delaware Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.—U. States Flotilla, Cape May, June 29th, 1813.—Sir,—Laying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the Overfalls. I immediately got under way and stood down the Bay. The sloop of war stood so near the Overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's Shoals. I thought proper to endeavour to bring him to action. I succeeded, and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats, consisting of 8 gun boats and 2 block sloops, in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a mile further out. After a cannonade of one hour and forty-five minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigates finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (two launches the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after Gunboat No. 121, Sailing-master Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half-cable length and not farther. From the strong ebb tide they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of cannister, among the whole line of boats, when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colours come down) before any assistance could be given her; however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity; they must at least have had one-third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the *Buffaloe's* jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gun-boat No. 125, Sailing Master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches;

but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats, except the one captured, and have not yet learnt their fate. I feel much indebted to Lt. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun-boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by Sailing-Master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do their duty in all situations. I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS.

P. S. The action commenced at 7 minutes before 1 P. M. and ended 37 minutes after 2 P. M.

Copy of a letter from Major Croghan to Major General Harrison, dated Lower Sandusky, August 5th, 1813.

Dear Sir—I have the honour to inform you that the combined force of the enemy, amounting to at least 500 regulars and seven or eight hundred Indians under the immediate command of General Proctor, made its appearance before this place, early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the General had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat should I be disposed to make one, he sent Col. Elliot, accompanied by Major Chambers, with a flag, to demand the surrender of the fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do, should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm.—My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force, however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the gun-boats in the river, and from a 5 1-2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission throughout the night. At an early hour the next morning, three sixes, (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the pickets,) began to play upon us, but with little effect. About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns was concentrated against the north-western angle of the fort, I became confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point, I therefore, ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand, &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which the enemy, about 500, having formed themselves in close column, advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of Capt. Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north-western angle, consisting of about 350 men, was so completely enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered until it had approached within 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire, as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch. Just at that moment a fire of grape was opened from our 6 pounder, (which had been previously arranged, so as to rake in that direction,) which, together with the musketry, threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery, (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer,) but without effect. My whole loss during the siege, was one killed and seven wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed one hundred and fifty: one Lieut. Colonel, a Lieutenant and fifty rank and

file were found in and about the ditch, dead or wounded. Those of the remainder, who were not able to escape, were taken off during the night by the Indians. Seventy stand of arms, and several brace of pistols have been collected near the works. About three in the morning, the enemy sailed down the river, leaving behind them a boat, containing clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under my command, for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege. Yours with respect, (Signed)

G. CROGHAN.

Major General Harrison, commanding N. W. Army.

Fleet on Lake Erie.—The fleet under Commodore Perry had succeeded in getting over the bar at Erie, and proceeded to Long Point in search of the enemy, but returned without seeing them.

A part of the Creek Indians, are in a state of rebellion against their principal chiefs, many of whom had fled. A bloody warfare was raging among them, but the party friendly to the United States were most numerous. Hostilities against the United States were expected to take place. The settlers were in great consternation and were leaving the frontiers. It is said that they have orders from the British general in Canada to the governor in Pensasola to supply them with arms and ammunition. In consequence of "the avowed determination of a large proportion of the Creek Indians to commence hostilities on our frontiers," the Governor of Georgia has taken measures to detach part of the militia, and have them in readiness to meet the enemy.

The Six Nations have declared war against Canada.

General Wilkinson has proceeded to the frontiers.

August 19.—General Izard, in general orders of this day, has taken leave of the troops under his command at New-York.

Transactions on Lake Ontario.—*Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy.*—U. S. ship Gen. Pike, at anchor off Niagara, August 4, 1813.—Sir,—After leaving Sackett's Harbour I stretched over from the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the 25th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake, on her return to Sackett's Harbour. The Lady of the Lake I dispatched to Fort George for guides for the head of the Lake. Gen. Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions and stores at Burling Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake, with guides and Captain Crane's company of artillery, and Col. Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service. After conversing with Col. Scott upon the subject, it was thought advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before 6 o'clock the next morning, and the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th. We sent two parties on shore and surprised and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from 600 to 800 men. We, however, landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning, and reconnoitered the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly intrenched, and his camp defended by about eight pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarce"

ly half his numbers and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the Bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening we weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored in that harbour at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbour, landed the marines and soldiers under the command of Colonel Scott, without opposition. found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells, and other stores all of which were either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and public store houses to be burnt; we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday. Between 4 and 500 men left York for the head of the Lake two days before we arrived there. Some few prisoners were taken, some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at Fort George.

I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship Gen. Pike, at Sackett's Harbour, 13th August, 1813.— Sir,—I arrived this day with this ship, the Madison, Oneida, Governour Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert, and Lady of the Lake. The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara. Since I had the honour of addressing you last I have been much distressed and mortified; distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 6th inst. will give you the best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I have had to encounter.

On the 7th, at daylight, the enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, two brigs, and two large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about five or six miles, wind at west. At 5 weighed with the fleet and manœuvred to gain the wind. At 9 having passed to leeward of the enemy's line, and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colours and fired a few guns, to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot: finding they fell short, I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack: the rear of our schooners then about six miles astern. The enemy wore in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, tacked and made all sail in chase. In the afternoon the wind became very light, and towards night quite calm. The schooners used their sweeps all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recal, and formed in close order. Wind during the night from the westward, and after midnight squally. Kept all hands at quarters and beat to windward in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners, at daylight discovered the missing schooners to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after spoke the Governor Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton and Scourge both overset and sunk, in a heavy squall about 2 o'clock, and, distressing to relate, every soul perished except sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the services of two valuable officers, Lieutenant Winter and Sailing Master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting together 19 guns. This acci-

dent, giving to the enemy decidedly the superiority, I thought he would take advantage of it, particularly as by a change of wind, he was again brought dead to windward of me. Formed the line upon the larboard tack and hove too.—Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approached us within about four miles he brought to on starboard tack, I wore and brought to on same tack. Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to gain the land, in order to have the advantage of the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm, and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the eastward. I took the Oneida in tow, as she sails badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van of our sch'rs. was within about 1 1-2 or 2 miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again brought him to windward; as soon as the breeze struck him, he bore up for the schooners in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also, they were soon in their station. The enemy, finding himself foiled in his attempt upon the schooners, hauled his wind and hove too. It soon after became very squally, and the appearance of its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly forty hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squall, induced me to run in towards Niagara, and anchor outside the bar.

General Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers, and distributed them in the different vessels, to assist in boarding, or repelling boarders, as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after day light discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north; weighed and stood after him. The winds soon became light and variable, and before 12 o'clock, quite calm. At 5 fresh breezes from north, the enemy's fleet bearing north, distant about 4 or 5 leagues. Wore the fleet in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sundown the enemy bore N. W. by N. on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the northward all night in order to gain the north shore. At day light tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W.—Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet bearing S. W. I took the Asp and the Madison, the Fair American in tow, and made all sail in chase. It was at this time, we thought of realising what we had been so long toiling for; but before 12 o'clock the wind changed to W. S. W. which brought the enemy to windward: tacked to the northward; at 3, the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made the signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4, the enemy bore S. S. W. bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land—nearing him very fast with a fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the order of battle, within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At seven, the wind changed to S. W. and a fresh breeze, which again placed the enemy to windward of me.—Tacked and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack, under easy sail, the enemy standing after us. At 9, when within about two gun-shot of our rear, he wore to the southward: I stood on to the northward under easy sail, a part of the schooners forming the weather line, with orders to commence the fire upon the enemy as soon as their shot would take effect, and as the enemy reached them to edge down upon the line to leeward and pass through the intervals and form to leeward. At about half past 10, the enemy tacked and stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy: in about fifteen minutes the fire be-

came general from the weather line, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up, and passed to the leeward, except the Growler and Julia, and which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them and me. Filled the maintopsail, and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He, however, kept his wind until he completely separated these two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship as he passed, without injury to us, and made sail after our two schooners. Tacked and stood after him. At 12, (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron, then to leeward, and formed the line on the starboard tack. The firing was continued between our two schooners and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much their superior. Saw nothing more of the enemy that night; soon after day light, discovered them close in with the north shore, with one of our schooners in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk.—The enemy showed no disposition to come down upon us, although to windward, and blowing heavy from W. The schooners labouring very much, I ordered 2 of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much, and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genessee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to obtain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the Madison and Oneida having not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genessee Bay. I found there was every prospect of the gales continuing, and if it did, I could run to this place and provision the whole squadron, with more certainty and nearly in the same time that I could at Genessee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place. After bringing the breezes as far as Oswego, the wind became light, inclining to a calm, which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for five weeks, and proceed up the lake this evening, and when I return again, I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the Growler and Julia, in the manner in which they have been lost, is mortifying in the extreme; and although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgment, and excess of zeal to do more than was required of them; thinking probably that the enemy intended to bring us to a general action; they thought by gaining the wind of him, they would have it more in their power, to annoy and injure him, than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy, he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind and weather, and as his vessels in squadron sail better than our squadron, he can always avoid an action; unless I can get the wind, and have sufficient day light to bring him to action before dark. His object is, evidently to harass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small, dull sailing schooners in detail. Fortune has evidently favored him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and although inferiour in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract from another, of the same date, to the Secretary, from Commodore Chauncey.—"On my way down the lake, I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on

her return from Sackett's Harbor, where I had sent her on the 6th inst. for the purpose of taking up fifty marines. I have brought her back with me to this place, to man the new schooner which will be launched on the 18th."

FOREIGN.

Battle of Vittoria—Lord Wellington's Account.—The French, under King Joseph, on the night of the 19th July, took a position in front of Vittoria. The nature of the country had necessarily extended the columns of the allied army, and for the purpose of recruiting them they made a halt on the 20th. Lord Wellington employed that day in reconnoitring the enemy's position, in order to attack him on the following morning, if he should yet remain in it. The attack was made on the 21st, and the operations of the day began by Sir Rowland Hill's possessing himself of the heights of the village, on which the enemy supported his left, but had not occupied them with great force. The enemy afterwards reinforced his troops in that quarter, which compelled Sir Rowland to detach other troops to support those he had sent on. Having gained possession of the heights, Sir Rowland Hill passed the Zadorra, and attacked and took the town of Subijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, and although the enemy made frequent attempts to retake it, they were every time repulsed. Four divisions crossed the Zadorra, to attack the heights occupied by the right of the enemy's centre, while Sir Rowland Hill was advancing from Subijana de Alava to attack his left. The enemy were compelled to abandon their position, and marched towards Vittoria in good order. Having taken the heights, the town of Gomarra Mayor was assaulted and taken; the enemy experienced much loss, and three cannon were taken from them. Avechuco was then attacked and taken; during the operations against which place, the enemy endeavoured to regain Gomarra Mayor, but were repulsed. The enemy being obliged to retire through Vittoria, the whole army joined in the pursuit, which continued until dark. Gomarra and Avechuco being in possession of the allies, prevented the enemy from retreating by the high road to France. That circumstance obliged him to turn and take the road to Pamplona; but it was impossible for him to defend any position a sufficient length of time to enable him to withdraw his baggage and artillery. Consequently all his artillery, which had not been previously taken, and all his munitions, baggage, &c. were taken near Vittoria.

The French were pursued until the 24th. when they entered Pamplona, and the only piece of cannon which they had left was taken from them.

** * Publishers, who are subscribers to this work, may have all Notices of their publications inserted, by sending them to the Editor. free of expense.*

